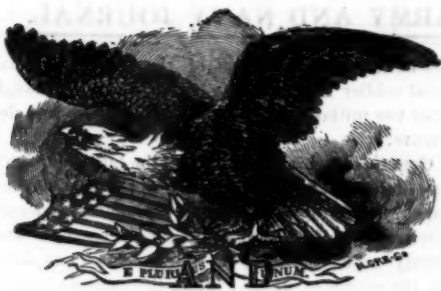


# ARMY



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## THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Of all the great battles that were fought in the Rebellion, none has been so vague in its history as that which raged along the Chickamauga River in September, 1863. There were special and peculiar reasons for this in the conditions under which this contest was waged, and in the rugged nature of the scene of conflict. While the topography and the course of other battles of similar magnitude are clearly impressed on the minds of most military students, Chickamauga has been a blurred, dimly-seen picture. Therefore, the recently published volume on this battle, by General John B. Turchin, from the press of the Fergus Printing Company, of Chicago, is an especially welcome and valuable addition to the literature of the great war for the Union.

General Turchin was admirably fitted for this work. He is a thoroughly trained and educated soldier, a Russian by birth, and graduated with high honors from the military academy for the general staff in his native country. He served through the Hungarian war in 1848-49, and the Crimean war, attaining the rank of colonel on the general staff. He entered our service early in the war, and at Chickamauga held the rank of brigadier-general, where his command was not only in the thick of the fight, but was also moved from point to point in a way to make his observations unusually full.

The results of these observations are embodied in his narrative of Chickamauga; a large, handsome volume of 300 pages, illustrated by eight carefully-drawn maps, from which the position of each brigade, at every period in the progress of the action, can be readily seen. With the fullest detail, but in clear and simple language, the author describes the brief campaign which included this battle, criticizing freely the mistakes which marked its story, and, with the manifest advantage of the retrospect, pointing many useful lessons in the art of war.

The battle itself, he seems to hold, was worse than a crime, being a blunder. General Rosecrans had moved from Murfreesboro', Tenn., in June, and in a few days had manoeuvred Bragg's army from its strong positions at Tullahoma and Shelbyville. With Bragg at Chattanooga, that great gateway to Georgia became Rosecrans' objective, and with his operations to gain it, General Turchin's narrative begins. He gives high praise to the judicious boldness with which Rosecrans moved, so that Bragg was compelled to abandon Chattanooga, or to be shut up in that position, cut off from the approaching reinforcements under Longstreet and with no lines of communication or of retreat. He claims, however, that after boldness should have come prudence. That Crittenden's Corps should have held Chattanooga, while Thomas and McCook, screened by Lookout Mountain, closed up to Crittenden, thus concentrating the Army of the Cumberland about its objective, which had been gained almost without a shot. Instead of this, Rosecrans, believing that Bragg was in full retreat for Rome, pushed out McCook to turn the enemy's left, hurried Crittenden to Ringgold, hoping to crush his right, and moved Thomas over Lookout Mountain almost to the Chickamauga, where Bragg had massed his army. The situation was a strange one. Both commanders were surprised, but apparently Rosecrans was the first to understand the situation, and by very prompt action quickly gathered his dispersed corps; not so quickly, however, but that Bragg had been offered and lost a great opportunity to destroy the Army of the Cumberland in detail. That he failed to grasp this opportunity was, perhaps, due to lack of confidence in their leader, on the part of the rebel corps commanders. Whatever the cause, it placed upon Bragg the stamp of military mediocrity, and it saved the cause of the Union from a blow more deadly than any it ever received.

After this failure, Bragg had but two courses open to him—to fall back towards Rome, or to attack his enemy, now in line in his front. Probably the knowledge that Longstreet with his fine infantry divisions from Lee's army was within supporting distance, decided him to the latter course.

Yet he lost the advantage of the attack, for that great soldier Thomas really began the battle, though after the initial combats the Union battle was defensive.

General Turchin's account of the bitter struggle that followed, in which out of about 100,000 engaged, 35,000 were placed *hors du combat*, is deeply interesting. There were desperate assaults and bloody repulses, all along the line, for two days. In the course of these, partly through a blunder, our right was dislocated, and a large portion routed and driven in disorder to seek safety in the passes of the mountain. In this rout Rosecrans was swept along, and forced to make a wide detour to Ross-ville, from whence, believing his army totally defeated, he hurried on to Chattanooga to provide for its defence.

How Thomas, left in command, gathered the rest of the army about him, and stood at bay, with Lookout Mountain at his back, and how his men withstood every assault; how Gordon Granger, in reserve, took the sound of the guns for his guide, and hurried to the rescue, and all the changes of the hurly burly that made up the story of the last day, is graphically told by General Turchin.

Following the narrative the author lays down a series of military propositions and suggestions, all of which are interesting, though some of them appear rather curious than practicable, but all are well worth the consideration of American soldiers.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has especial reason to remember Chickamauga, because of a long article published here soon after, the material for which was furnished by General Garfield, whose position, as Chief of Staff to General Rosecrans, gave great weight to his information. This article made public the deep-seated disagreement between Rosecrans and the Washington authorities, Halleck and Stanton. It was the old story that became painfully familiar during the war, of an able commander resisting pressure that would force him to move with an undisciplined, imperfectly equipped army. It also proved that his ill success at Chickamauga was not the cause of Rosecrans' removal, but it was the pretext for executing a design formed long before. Incidentally the publication of this article caused the writer to exist for a time under well grounded apprehensions of being made the victim of some arbitrary action by the War Department; which was indeed threatened by the despotic and implacable Stanton.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL B. C. CARD, U. S. A., is on a visit to Newport, R. I.

GENERAL S. V. BENÉT, U. S. A., and family will spend the most of the summer at Sorrento, Me.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Inf., and bride are now enjoying a tour through Europe.

LIEUTENANT H. C. DAVIS, 3d U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., this week, to be absent for a fortnight.

CAPTAIN W. B. KENNEDY, 10th U. S. Cav., has returned to Detroit from a pleasant trip to Columbus, O.

GENERAL J. A. EGIN, U. S. A., of Louisville, Ky., has gone to Cresson, Cambria County, Pa., for the summer.

LIEUTENANT PETER LEARY, 4th U. S. Art., is on leave in the East, and will visit at Syracuse and Baltimore.

LIEUTENANT MAURY NICHOLS, 16th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Douglas, is visiting friends in New York City.

SECRETARY OF WAR REDFIELD PROCTOR was in New York on Saturday last, quartering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LIEUTENANT L. M. KOEHLER, 6th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Leavenworth, will take a long leave on account of poor health.

CAPTAIN W. B. DAVIS, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., on a long leave, is a recent guest at the Hotel Niagara, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Lillie Adams to Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, 7th U. S. Inf., of Fort Logan, Colorado.

GENERAL J. J. REYNOLDS, U. S. A., has been visiting old friends at San Antonio, Texas, making his headquarters at the Menger.

LIEUTENANT S. J. MUIHALL, 14th U. S. Inf., is on a trip to the Pacific Coast, in charge of a squad of recruits for the 1st U. S. Inf.

CAPTAIN G. G. LOTT, 11th U. S. Inf., arrived at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., this week, and assumed command of the post.

CAPTAIN W. A. MILLER, 18th U. S. Infantry, who has been going through a course of treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., has received a two months' extension of his sick leave.

GENERAL G. B. DANDY, U. S. A., paid a visit to Gettysburg, Pa., this week.

COLONEL H. C. WOOD, U. S. A., of St. Paul, will prolong his visit East a few weeks longer.

CAPTAIN W. N. TISDALL, 1st U. S. Inf., has left the Pacific Coast for the East, to remain until October next.

CAPTAIN C. A. WOODRUFF, U. S. A., has rejoined at Vancouver Barracks, after a pleasant visit to Ft. Canby.

INSPECTOR GENERAL R. B. HUGHES, U. S. A., returned early in the week to Governor's Island, from his trip to Savannah, Ga.

HURON, Dakota Territory, is to be a pay station, and Major Charles McClure the paymaster. Sioux City's loss is Huron's gain.

MAJOR G. J. LYDECKER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, will leave for Vancouver Barracks in a few days, to report to Gen. Gibbon for duty.

MAJOR WALLACE F. RANDOLPH, U. S. A., now divides his time between Governor's Island and the Camp of Rifle Instruction at Fisher's Island.

LIEUTENANT F. R. DAY, Signal Corps, U. S. A., was expected to leave Washington this week, to spend July, August and September on leave.

LIEUTENANT E. T. C. RICHMOND, 2d U. S. Art., left New London, Conn., on Monday for Morgantown, West Va., to spend a two months' leave.

LIEUTENANT J. J. HADEN, 8th U. S. Infantry, lately relieved from duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School, is at Blooming Grove, Tex., on sick leave.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CALIFF, 3d U. S. Art., is expected to leave Columbus, O., this week, and after a few weeks' vacation will join his battery at Washington Barracks.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. JORDAN, 19th U. S. Infantry, is at present in command of Fort Clark, Texas, during the absence on leave of Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT D. D. JOHNSON, 5th U. S. Art., who has been on a long leave at Meadville, Pa., has withdrawn his tender of resignation, and will rejoin at Fort Columbus for duty with Roberts' battery.

THE Misses Elizabeth and Ellen Jordan, daughters of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Jordan, 19th U. S. Infantry, are spending their vacation from St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill., with their parents at Fort Clark, Texas.

LIEUTENANT W. P. VAN NESS, 1st U. S. Artillery, whose most successful and enjoyable tour of duty at Cornell University, Ithaca, will expire in September next, will thereafter join his battery on the Pacific Coast.

MOUNTAIN BATTERY C, 1st U. S. Artillery, Presidio of San Francisco, under recent changes, is now officered as follows: Capt. L. A. Chamberlin, 1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson and A. Slaker, and 2d Lieut. S. D. Sturges, Jr.

LIEUTENANT H. E. TUTHERLY, 1st U. S. Cavalry, who completed, we believe, a tour of duty at the University of Vermont in the summer of 1885, has again been assigned to college duty, this time at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

MAJOR D. W. BENHAM, 7th U. S. Infantry, was expected in Omaha the latter part of this week to confer with Col. Henry on matters connected with the rifle camp at Bellevue to be opened next week, and of which Major Benham will have charge.

LIEUTENANT E. ST. J. GREBLE, A. D. C. to Major-General Howard, who has been seriously ill, but is now convalescent, left Governor's Island early in the week for Narragansett Pier, R. I., to spend July and August on leave. It is hoped by the end of his leave Lieut. Greble will have recovered his usual vigor.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., has compiled some valuable information designed for the guidance of the cavalry who are to participate in the coming cavalry competition, which General Brooke has published in circular form for the general good.

MRS. CROOK, wife of Major General Crook, U. S. Army, says an Oakland, Md., correspondent, has been here about a month. She was a great belle and beauty in her youth, and with the passing of years has lost nothing of her rare graciousness and charm. Mrs. Crook is at the Glades, that most homelike of hotels. Her sister, Mrs. Fanny Reed, is with her.

THE Vancouver Independent of June 26 says: "Gen. John Gibbon and Lieut. McClernand, of his staff, went on a trip to the upper country last week. ... Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., went down to Fort Canby last Thursday. ... Many times the Vancouver Fire Department has had weary runs for garrison fire alarms, but the soldiers of Vancouver Barracks paid it all back Saturday by their magnificent work in the city at the big fire."

ALONG Broadway only the other day, says Frank A. Burr in the New York Herald, "I met two veterans, both of whom have borne with honor the rank of major general, who played an important and interesting part in many great events during the late war. One is Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, a retired officer of the Regular Army; the other, Major-General James S. Negley, who was in command at Nashville at the moment the Confederate picket was assaulted at Slipp. This latter officer was a volunteer, but had seen service in the Mexican War and was a prime soldier."

MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD's visit to Madison Barracks last week was made the occasion of some interesting exercises on the evening of June 27, in Dodge Hall, at the post. The entire programme was as follows: Music, "Nearer My God to Thee," Band, 11th Infantry; Scripture, the Rev. J. Winslow; Anthem, Presbyterian Church Choir; Prayer, the Rev. L. R. Webber; Hymn, Congregation; Music, "Watching and Waiting," Band, 11th Infantry; Address, Major-General O. O. Howard; Hymn, Congregation; Music, "America," Band, 11th Infantry. There was a large attendance.



LIEUTENANT H. R. ANDERSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., is visiting at Chillicothe, Ohio.

MR. HORTON POPE of St. Louis has accepted the appointment of private secretary to General Noble, Secretary of the Interior.

GENERALS CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER and James Oakes, U. S. A., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT C. A. F. FLAGLER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., a recent graduate, is visiting at 80 Madison avenue, New York City.

LIEUTENANT DELAMERE SKERRETT, 2d U. S. Art., a recent graduate, visited friends at Governor's Island and New York City last week.

MRS. SHAFER, of Angel Island, gave an elegant luncheon recently in honor of Mrs. Miles, of Black Point, and Mrs. Langdon, of the Presidio.

CAPTAIN JAMES CHESTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, returned to New York City this week, from Columbus, Ohio, and goes abroad to spend the summer.

LIEUTENANT T. S. MUMFORD, 13th U. S. Infantry, now East on leave, will go abroad for the benefit of his health and will be absent several months.

GENERAL N. B. SWEETZER, U. S. A., and family, have left the Richmond, Washington, D. C., to spend a portion of the summer at Old Point Comfort, Va.

LIEUTENANT JOHN T. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, on a fortnight's leave from Fort Monroe, is visiting relatives at 157 Taylor street, Newport, Ky.

CAPTAIN WM. BADGER, U. S. A., has left his residence at 19 Gleason street, Boston, Mass., on a three months' visit to his old home, Belmont, New Hampshire.

LIEUTENANT J. L. BARBOUR, 7th U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort Laramie, Wyo., early next week, to spend July and August on leave for the benefit of his health.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., returned to Washington, D. C., this week, after a pleasant trip to New York City, Governor's Island and West Point.

LIEUTENANT WOODBRIDGE GEARY, 19th U. S. Infantry, closed up his business this week at the abandoned post of Fort Concho, Tex., and from there goes to San Antonio.

LIEUTENANT A. CRONKHITE, 4th U. S. Artillery, was to leave Atlanta, Ga., the latter part of this week for Fort Monroe, Va., where he will remain until early in September.

MAJOR HENRY McELDERY, Surgeon, U. S. A., on leave since the adjournment of the Army Medical Examining Board in New York City, was expected to join at Fort Wayne, Mich., this week.

THE Times of Tuesday said: Mayor Grant has not yet nerved himself up to the task of appointing a Tammany man to attempt to outset General J. C. Duane, U. S. A., from the Aqueduct Commissionership.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., represents Post 327, G. A. R., on the Committee of Arrangements for the Annual Reunion of Veterans, on Monday and Tuesday next, at Broadway and Washington Parks, Brooklyn.

MR. THOMAS EWING SHERMAN, S. J., son of Gen. Sherman, U. S. A., who is finishing his theological studies at Woodstock, Md., will be ordained a priest by Archbishop Ryan, in the chapel of the Philadelphia Cathedral, on Sunday morning next.

THE Baltimore American, referring to the late Mrs. Small, wife of Gen. M. P. Small, U. S. A., says: "She was a woman of many noble characteristics, and was respected and beloved by all. She had been a member of Christ P. E. Church for about four years. Mrs. Small leaves a daughter, Miss Frances Kellogg Small."

Among the pay warrants sent to Mayor Grant, of New York City, on Monday, was one for the monthly salary of Gen. James C. Duane, U. S. A., as an Aqueduct Commissioner. The Mayor put the paper aside, saying that he would think about signing it. It seemed to him, he said, that if Gen. Duane was yet an officer of the U. S. Army, and therefore ineligible to an aqueduct commissionership, he ought not to receive the salary of that office. If the Mayor finally refuses to sign the warrant, Gen. Duane will have to sue for his salary.

Among the Philadelphians now and again seen in New York, says the World, is a well-built young fellow of about thirty. He has a strong Napoleonic face, his temples are already tinged with gray, and a pair of iron-rimmed glasses suggest at once the typical student. He is Louis T. Peale, one of the editors of Golden Days, who has written several well known works, prominent among which are "Life at Annapolis," "Cadet Days at West Point," "First Events of American History," and "History of American and Foreign Military and Naval Schools."

CAPTAIN S. E. BLUNT, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., this week severs his connection with Army Headquarters, and now goes back to his duty as an ordnance officer, with station at the Springfield Armory. There, the experience gained through his close attention of late years to target practice will prove of value in connection with the manufacture of improved small arms. This will be the first ordnance duty Capt. Blunt has performed since 1880. His work in connection with target practice has given most valuable results. In October, 1880, Capt. Blunt became inspector of rifle practice in the Department of Dakota. The good work accomplished by him there prompted General Sheridan to transfer him to Army Headquarters, where as an aide-de-camp he became inspector of rifle practice of the entire Army. November 1, 1884, he came there, having a short while previously been ordered to write his book on rifle and carbine firing. This work he revised last year under orders of Gen. Schofield. His writings on this subject, which embrace official papers, newspaper and other articles, have put him in the first rank as an authority on all that pertains to rifle and carbine firing.

GEN. N. B. SWEETZER, U. S. A., and family, are at Deer Park, Md.

GEN. G. W. CULLUM, U. S. A., is spending the summer at Newport, R. I.

MRS. E. B. WELSH, wife of Lieut. B. C. Welsh, 15th Inf., U. S. A., is spending the summer at Columbia, Penn.

CAPTAIN C. W. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., expected to leave Fort Leavenworth the latter part of this week for the East on a month's vacation.

LIEUTENANT T. H. Bliss, A. D. C. to Major General Schofield, visited old friends in New York City and at Governor's Island this week.

GEN. BENET, Chief of Ordnance, is at Bar Harbor, Me., where he will remain during the whole of July and a portion of August. Captain Smith is Acting Chief of Bureau in his absence.

EX-GOVERNOR R. A. ALGER, of Michigan and party, arrived in San Francisco June 26, en route for Alaska. The party consist of Thomas C. Platt and wife, J. M. Thornton and wife, the wife of General O. M. Poe, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Colonel George H. Hopkinson, the Misses Fay and Frances Alger and Russell Alger, daughter and son of the Governor.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY (in a recent publication) claims to have sent a larger number of officers, in both the Union Army and Navy during the late war, than any other university or college in the country. West Point and Annapolis included, taking the officers of all classes and grades. The Navy also had a good share of Harvard's sons, and while this is more particularly noticed in the Medical and Pay Corps, in the line of the Navy (the corps less likely to obtain recruits than any other from the alumni of universities), there were not less than eight Harvard men serving as follows: Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis, Commander Henry French, Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Wm. Crowninshield Rogers, Acting Master (commanding) Caleb Agry Curtis, Acting Ensigns Aloysius Yosé Kane, Ferdinand Gordon Morrill, Ethan Courtland Williams, and Master's Mate F. Lorenzo Papanti. Admiral Davis was known as one of the most accomplished officers in the Navy. Vol.-Lt. Comdr. Rogers (a cousin of the Hon. Wm. C. Endicott, ex-Secretary of War) declined an appointment in the Regular Service at the termination of the war. Mr. Morrill graduated from the academic department before entering the Service, and after the war graduated from the medical department. Mr. Kane (law department) was wounded twice in action, and was blown up on the Commodore Jones by a torpedo below Richmond, Va., in 1864.

COMMODORE RICHARD L. LAW, U. S. N., and family will spend the heated term near Berryville, Va.

REAR ADMIRAL J. C. HOWELL, U. S. N., and Mrs. Howell are registered at No. 25 Rue Boccador, Paris.

CAPTAIN L. A. BEARDSLEE, U. S. N., registered at the Gilsey House, New York City, early in the week.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN H. RUSSELL, U. S. N., registered at the Windsor Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER B. S. RICHARDS and Lieut. W. H. Reeder, U. S. Navy, are at Conanicut Island for the summer.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR T. J. TURNER, U. S. N., of Racine, Wis., was married, June 26, at Cold Water, Mich., to Miss Flora Root.

REAR ADMIRAL SELFIDGE, U. S. N., is at Conanicut Island, on a visit to his son, Capt. T. O. Selfridge, who owns a pretty cottage there.

NAVAL CADET C. N. OFFLEY, U. S. N., of the Chicago, is engaged to be married to Miss Madge Greenleaf, daughter of Major C. R. Greenleaf, Surgeon, U. S. A.

CHIEF ENGINEER THOM WILLIAMSON, Supt. State, War and Navy Department Building, joined his family this week at Warrenton, Va., for a brief respite from official cares.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER B. S. RICHARDS, U. S. Navy, and Lieut. W. H. Reeder, U. S. N., have arrived at Conanicut Island, where, with their families, they will remain until October.

CHIEF ENGINEER GEO. W. MELVILLE, U. S. N., delivered an address last week at the closing exercises of Grammar School No. 3, New York City, and at its conclusion was loudly cheered by the pupils.

LIEUTENANT ALBERT GLEAVES, U. S. N., and bride, nee Heap, who recently returned to Washington from their bridal tour, are expected at Annapolis this week, where Lieut. Gleaves is stationed.

MRS. NILES, wife of Lieut. Nathan E. Niles, U. S. Navy, and family, left Washington on Monday last for Marshall, Va., where they will remain until October. Lieut. Niles is at present attached to the Atlanta.

MISS MARIE SANDS, granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Sands, U. S. N., and Miss Carrie Ammen, U. S. N., carried off the first honor at the commencement exercises of Mount De Sales Convent, Baltimore, Md., on Friday last.

LIEUTENANT JEROME E. MORSE, U. S. N., retired, with his family—his eldest son being a member of the Senior Class at Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing—are now located at their beautiful country seat, "The Anchorage," at Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y. Later they will be at Bar Harbor.

SURGEON J. L. NEILSON, U. S. N., gave a dinner on board the New Hampshire, June 27, at which the principal guests were President Dawson of the American Medical Association and Medical Director Gihon, with many of the leading medical men of the United States. Commander Higginson and the officers of the Training Station were also present and the whole dinner was a very pleasant affair.

REAR ADMIRAL J. J. ALMY, U. S. N., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

MRS. SCHROEDER, wife of Lieut. Schroeder, U. S. Navy, and family are occupying their new cottage on Conanicut Island.

ADMIRAL J. H. RUSSELL, U. S. N., and family have gone to Lake George for the summer. Their son, Naval Cadet Russell, accompanies them.

THE entertainments given by Commander Felix McCurley, U. S. N., in command of the monitor fleet, are well attended by Richmond's best society. The flagship Wyandotte was gorgeously trimmed on Wednesday in honor of an entertainment given to Miss Hite, of Louisville, Ky.

THE following named officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Asst. Paymr. J. S. Carpenter, Lieut. E. P. Wood, Prof. W. W. Fay, Surgeon C. W. Rush, P. A. Paymr. Frank H. Clark, Comdr. R. D. Evans, Chief Engr. H. W. Fitch, and Lieut. Comdr. Harry Knox.

SECRETARY TRACY has sold his house in Brooklyn, receiving therefor the sum of \$30,000. His family will come to Washington in the early fall, by which time the new house recently purchased by the Secretary there will have gone through the extensive improvements now in progress.

IN the course of his address before the alumni at St. John's College, Annapolis, last week, the Rev. Leighton Parks paid a touching tribute to Lieut. James Lockwood, U. S. A., a Marylander of the class of 1873, who "bore the nation's flag through the darkness and horror of the Arctic night and planted it in the dawn of a new day furthest north. James Lockwood has done more for his day and generation than any of us will ever be permitted to do, for he has shown to a people prone to worship material comfort, and a generation given to the applause of success, that patient endurance, heroic courage and self-sacrifice are the things that make life worth living."

ONE of the most brilliant weddings of the season was that on Saturday last which made Miss Elizabeth Drexel, daughter of Joseph Drexel, the wife of Mr. John V. Dahlgren, a son of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren. The ceremony took place at the Cathedral, New York City, which was crowded with relatives and friends. At its conclusion the wedding party were driven to the house of Mrs. Drexel, 103 Madison avenue, where a wedding breakfast was served to about 100 friends of the family. At 2 p. m. Mr. and Mrs. Dahlgren left New York for South Mountain, Md., the country home of Mrs. Dahlgren, the groom's mother, where the honeymoon will be spent. The presents were many and magnificent. One of the most elaborate was a gorgeously-jewelled Catholic prayer book, presented by Mrs. Dahlgren. That lady was unable to be present at the wedding, but will receive her son and her new daughter on their arrival at her home in Maryland. The bride, who is not quite 22 years old, is a tall and stately woman, a brunette. She is very rich in her own right. Mr. Dahlgren is just 22 years old and has just finished his college course, having been graduated from Georgetown College within a few days.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

THE funeral of Gen. Simon Cameron took place at Harrisburg, Pa., June 29, and was characterized by the greatest simplicity. Among the more prominent persons in attendance were: ex-U. S. Senator McDonald, of Indiana; ex-Gov. Hartranft, Capt. Norman Farquhar, U. S. N.; ex-Congressman Ermentrout, of Reading; Speaker Henry K. Boyer, ex-Congressman Samuel Barr, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Black, Dr. Charles Moore, of Pottstown, and the Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg. The interment took place in the Harrisburg Cemetery.

DR. F. CLINTON FERNALD, who settled in Eliot, N. H., recently and commenced practice, died suddenly June 17. He was a son of Naval Constructor Frank L. Fernald, who graduated at Harvard, and began the practice of his profession in Washington, where he met with much success, but was obliged to give up on account of failing health, and went to California to recuperate, returning to his native town much improved in health about two months ago.

MRS. CATLYNA I. TEMPLE, wife of Rear Admiral W. G. Temple, U. S. Navy, died of paralysis at Washington, D. C., June 29. The deceased lady was a daughter of Gen. J. G. Totten, U. S. A.

MISS CHARLOTTE STARK, daughter of the late Major Caleb Stark, and granddaughter of Gen. John Stark of Revolutionary fame, died June 28, at her home in Dunbarton, N. H., aged 90.

MR. EDWIN T. JORDAN, who died at Brown's Lake, Wis., June 16, was a brother of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Jordan, 19th U. S. Inf., the present commander of Fort Clark, Texas.

MR. JOHN REED, who died in New York City June 28 of consumption, served in the U. S. Navy as acting second assistant engineer from Oct. 1, 1862, until Nov. 4, 1865.

MRS. HENRIETTA R. BUEHLER, mother of Chief Engr. W. H. Buehler, U. S. Navy, died at Harrisburg, Pa., June 21.

#### SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

##### THE Express says:

Gen. Stanley will visit Chicago and then return to San Antonio, making a short stop in St. Louis. Capt. Ballance will go to Peoria, Ill., to visit his home before returning to San Antonio.

A telegram was received June 24 announcing the destruction by fire of the ice factory at Fort Worth.

Mrs. and Miss Smith, wife and daughter of Gen. C. H. Smith, left June 26 to visit Minneapolis.

The battery under the command of Major Burbank has reached the post. Major Young's battalion of the 3d Cavalry is still water bound on the road from Galveston.

A request has been received from Sherman that two officers be detailed to act as judges of a competitive drill to take place July 4 and 5. It is probable Capt. Vernon and Lieut. Gardner, 19th Infantry, will be selected.



## MONUMENT TO GENERAL THOS. C. DEVIN.

ONE of the most noteworthy features of the memorial exercises which took place at Gettysburg this week was the unveiling of a monument to Gen. Thos. C. Devin, the first colonel of the 6th New York Cavalry Regiment, U. S. V., and late colonel, 3d Cavalry, and brevet brigadier-general, U. S. A., one of the most popular cavalry leaders of the War of the Rebellion.

Thomas Casimir Devin was born in New York City, Nov. 10, 1822. He received a common school education and followed the trade of a painter until the outbreak of the war. When the news of the defeat of the Union arms at Bull Run on July 21, 1861, had rudely disturbed, if not destroyed, the hitherto serene confidence of the North, and when every loyal heart had been agitated by successive feelings of dismay, doubt, and, finally, determination, Thos. C. Devin was one of the first to enlist in his country's service. Through the influence of Thurlow Weed, he secured from Governor Morgan a captain's commission and permission to raise a cavalry company. In two days he recruited his company and was on his way to the front. This alone shows the intense energy and determination which characterized all his actions.

At the expiration of the three months' term of service for which he had enlisted, Capt. Devin hurried back to New York and was immediately (Nov. 15, 1861), appointed to the command of the 6th Regiment of New York Cavalry. This regiment had been raised throughout New York State and in New York City under the patronage of Senator Ira Harris, the celebrated Albany lawyer and a man of wealth. The regiment left Camp Scott, Staten Island, in the fall of 1861, with a complement of 912 men, and proceeded to York, Pa., where garrison duty was performed during the months of January and February, 1862. The next four months were spent in garrison service at Perryville, Md., and at Washington, D. C. The regiment was then assigned to the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac. The first engagement in which the 6th New York participated was at Barnett's Ford, Va., in August, 1862.

From now on, the New York cavalymen saw continuous service and engaged in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac to Lee's surrender, numbering in all 76 engagements.

"In the early days of the war it was believed by many that cavalry could not be used to advantage," said Major J. B. Wheeler, a member of General Devin's staff, to the writer recently. "It was claimed that their proper work was in doing a little picket duty occasionally, in acting as body guards to generals of infantry, many of whom seemed to imagine that the larger their retinue the greater was their importance. There was a lack of system and co-operation. Several regiments would go on a raid and accomplish little or nothing; others would make unsuccessful attempts to stop the enemy's cavalry, who were constantly raiding around our army, generally coming in sight of their rear guard just in time to see it disappear in safety. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the cavalry was every day becoming more efficient. The material was there—all that was needed was some one to develop it. General Hooker proved the man for the hour. When he took command of the Army of the Potomac early in 1863, he determined to form the cavalry into a corps. From this time forward the movements of the new corps became of interest and were eagerly watched by the rest of the army."

At Chancellorsville the cavalry corps demonstrated its valor and fighting qualities. Col. Devin commanded a brigade, including his own regiment, the 6th New York, and the 8th and 17th Pennsylvania. The 6th New York gallantly charged against a brigade of cavalry, under the rebel Gen. Stuart. After the charge the enemy formed across the roads leading to the Union lines and disputed the return of the New York regiment. Nothing daunted, the Northern soldiers bounded forward, struck the enemy and, with a ringing shout, broke through their lines, scattering the foe in all directions, so severely punishing them that they dared not follow. This charge was pronounced by the brave Confederate leader, General Stuart, the first real cavalry charge of the war. The 6th New York, however, sustained severe loss in the death of its first Lieutenant-Colonel, Duncan McVicar, and in the capture of many officers and men.

At Gettysburg the cavalry displayed great hardihood and rendered incalculable service. They reached Gettysburg ahead of the enemy on July 1, passed through the town, and engaged the van of Hill's corps that had just arrived, driving it back, and thus holding an advantageous position until the arrival of the Union infantry. During this stand, Devin and his regiment were on the extreme right of Buford's division. On the second day, July 2, Devin led his cavalry around to the northeast of the town of Gettysburg, and then retreated through it to Cemetery Hill. In this retreat, the New York soldiers under Devin were among the last to quit the town. After reaching Cemetery Hill, on the afternoon of July 2, Devin retired to Sherfy's peach orchard on the Emmettsburg road, where the regiment bivouacked for the night. This orchard on the same afternoon had been the scene of the conflict in which Gen. Sickles lost his leg. On the next morning, July 3, the last day of this great battle, Devin engaged Longstreet's skirmishers on the flanks of the Confederate lines and then retired to Taneytown. As soon as the battle had been decided and the rebel retreat begun, the cavalry pursued and harassed them and won the battle of Boonsboro', July 8.

In Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley campaign in the latter part of 1864 and in 1865, the 6th New York and its gallant colonel played a very conspicuous part, particularly in the battles of Winchester, Front Royal and Fisher's Hill. At Five Forks, just before the surrender of Lee, Col. Devin again commanded a brigade, including his own regiment, and carried the Confederate earthworks.

The regiment was mustered out of service at the expiration of the war, at Louisville, Ky. The flags captured from the enemy during the war by the 6th New York were as follows: Colors of Captain Graf's company, White's battalion, at Wheatland, Va., Oct. 1862; colors captured at Deep Bottom, Va., July, 1864; headquarter and regimental colors of Stonewall brigade, at the battle of the Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864, and the colors of the 4th Georgia, at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864. Colonel Devin was

held in the highest esteem, not only by his officers and men, but by his superiors. In a conversation with Thurlow Weed, General Grant said that, next to Sheridan, Devin was "the best cavalry officer in the National Army." He was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers for bravery at Front Royal, where he was wounded, and on March 13, 1865, for his services during the war, he received by brevet the rank of major general of volunteers.

After the war, General Devin entered the Regular Army, and July 28, 1866, on the recommendation of Generals Grant and Sheridan, he was appointed to the lieutenant colonelcy of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, and was ordered to join his regiment on the Pacific Coast. On March 2, 1867, he was brevetted colonel in the U. S. Army, for his gallantry at Fisher's Hill in 1864. During the same month he was further honored by being given the rank of brevet brigadier general, U. S. Army, and was assigned to the District of Nevada. Shortly afterwards he was placed in command of the District of Prescott, Arizona, with headquarters at Tucson. While here he succeeded, by his good judgment and careful management, in subduing and placing upon their reservation the treacherous and warlike Apaches.

In the fall of 1874, he was assigned to the command of the District of the Rio Grande, Department of Texas, and displayed rare ability in the firm and prudent command of the United States forces during the threatened Mexican troubles. In July, 1877, he was commissioned colonel of the 3d Cavalry, and a few months later joined his command at Fort Laramie, W. T. His stay here was destined to be brief. In the rigorous service to which he had at times been subjected during his stay in the West, he contracted a disease which forced him to return to New York, and which resulted in his death on April 4, 1878.

"It is always with pleasure that we turn to the softer, and perhaps the loftier, side of a man's character, and the following lines, never before published, will reveal a phase of Gen. Devin's ability, of which even his friends were unaware. The poetry is good and the sentiment, in itself noble, is rendered strikingly pathetic when it is considered that these words were penned by Gen. Devin while in camp at New Falmouth, Virginia, on New Year's Day, 1863, during one of the darkest periods of the war:

"Tis 'Happy New Year,' and the loved ones at home  
With smiles and kind wishes greet friends as they come,  
With kisses and bonbons and wealth of good cheer,  
With feasting and dancing they hail the 'New Year.'"

Far away in the wildwood, o'er hills and through dales,  
In the land of the Southron, where Liberty pales,  
Rappahannock's dark waters flow murmuring along,  
And the wind through the pines sounds its requiem song.

What breaks the lone spell on the forest so still?  
Why crash the dry limbs on yon laurel-crowned hill?  
'Tis the 'Picket,' as slowly he steals through the brake,  
Lone vigils to keep until morn shall awake.

No kisses for him as he watches the 'Ford,'  
Nor mother nor maiden with kind loving word,  
As with 'Carbine Advanced' and quickening ear,  
He waits for a sign that the foe-man is near.

Away from his kindred, his friends and his home,  
For the cause of his country, the Trooper has come;  
May the battle-rat banner he hails with a cheer  
Regain its lost stars ere another 'New Year.'

The monument erected to Gen. Devin is the most costly and massive of any single regimental organization monument at Gettysburg, its cost being \$9,000. The structure is of Quincy granite in Romanesque style, 26 feet high and 10 by 14 feet at the base. On the front is the largest bronze plate cast in one piece in this country. It is 6 by 6½ feet. It shows a cavalry fight, with Gen. Devin in the foreground, followed by Majors Fitzhugh and Wheeler. On the obverse side is another large plate giving historical data and a figure of Gen. Devin. The bronze panels were designed by Mr. James E. Kelly, a well and favorably known New York artist.

Out of the 96 officers of this regiment during the war comparatively few are dead. A veteran association was formed in 1887, in which all the surviving members of the regiment, both officers and men, are enrolled. The officers of the Veteran Association, which held its third annual reunion at Gettysburg this week, are as follows: Howard M. Smith, Brooklyn, president; Major James Cating, Maspeth, L. I., first vice president; Lieut. Thos. B. Adams, New York, second vice president; Dr. Amos H. Brundage, Brooklyn, third vice president; E. W. Tabor, Orient, L. I., fourth vice president; D. A. Babcock, Washington, D. C., fifth vice president; Dr. Augustus P. Clark, Boston, Mass., surgeon; Martin Ficken, Brooklyn, secretary and treasurer. Among the prominent members of the association are: Brig.-Gen. Chas. L. Fitzhugh, Col. Floyd Clarkson, Col. Wm. L. Heermance, and Major Jerome B. Wheeler. J. R. BURNETT.

## ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE.

WE received from F. W. Hopkins, junior veterinary surgeon, 7th Cavalry, some time since an interesting article on the veterinary service. Its length has prevented its publication, but we give herewith extracts from it:

It is an admitted fact, and that by officers of the very highest rank in the Service, that the veterinary department is badly in need of reform. The aggregate pecuniary value of Army animals amounts to nearly three millions of dollars. This increases yearly. Two-thirds of these are without veterinary attendance or supervision, but are left to the ignorant and often brutal treatment of soldiers and drivers. Our troop farriers, unlike their confreres in all European armies, do not receive any professional instructions. The late Board of officers on cavalry equipments said "that the ability of our Army farriers in the service was best demonstrated by the quantity of drugs they could put into a horse, a custom expensive to the Government not alone in cost of medicine but in injuries, if not loss, in many cases of the animal."

The instructions laid down on page 468 of the Cavalry Tactics for the guidance of our shoeing smiths has been shown by one of our late Army veterinarians to be nothing short of inhuman. Such instructions, if carried into effect as military orders generally are, would be not only foot-butchery,

but, in my opinion, permanently destroy the most sensitive and important part of the economy of a cavalry horse, and, in less than a year, render unfit for the field half of our horses in the Service. Now, as to the condition of our horses, it has been remarked by some of our old cavalry officers that the type of the old and efficient cavalry horse is slowly, but surely, disappearing from our ranks.

In the late march across country of one of our regiments of cavalry the horses to the amount of nearly three troops were found in such a state of unsoundness while en route as to render them worthless for military purposes and were dropped at different places along the route. Another instance reported by an Army colleague says that when on the arrival at this post of 90 mount horses a casual professional examination revealed no less than 17 affected with chronic diseases. At another point we hear of the report of an outbreak of that dreaded plague, glanders, where stables with horses and their equipments to the amount of nearly two troops were obliged to be destroyed.

This state of affairs cannot but exist when we consider that in inspection and purchase of cavalry horses a veterinary specialist is indeed seldom consulted.

If we now turn to the veterinary department of our Army you will find that there are but 14 veterinarians, having no rank or quarters to command the respect their arduous position justly calls for, and it is not to be wondered at that veterinary surgeons of ability and education do not, as a rule, enter the Service. The veterinarian serving the Government at a frontier post is neither a civilian employee nor an officer or soldier. His rank, that of sergeant-major, does not entitle him anything and is a deception. "Veterinary surgeons are practically without quarters." Having no rank he is shut out from the society of officers and their families, and for the same reason Mike O'Flaherty, the troop farrier, and Timothy McDoolan, the blacksmith, pay little or no attention to his professional suggestions, especially if they do not agree with their empiric ideas.

The law requires that the veterinary graduate from one of the legally incorporated veterinary colleges, which means an expenditure of at least \$6,000. He has practically nothing to say in matters pertaining to his profession. As everything is taken out of his hands, those who should be his subordinates, the farriers and shoeing smiths, take after their superiors and show little respect for him or his treatment, and often carry out their own empiric ideas. The veterinarian is not entitled to a mount or to draw forage for one, although attached to a regiment which he must accompany in the field or changing station. Can it be wondered at that veterinary surgeons are dissatisfied, assailed in so many ways, not amenable to military discipline, no quarters, little respect, and nothing to say in matters pertaining to their profession, although in all other public offices and in the armies of the world they have been found worthy of respect and recognition; have proved themselves public benefactors and true sources of benefit and economy to the Service. The present state of our Army Veterinary Department is nothing short of an outrage on a class of professional men whose services should entitle them to more respect.

One of our most prominent and distinguished officers, in the person of Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, writes: "Every day I see the need of good veterinary officers; rank, pay, and corresponding self-respect are essential to obtain able and educated veterinarians; some act is necessary, putting the Army veterinary corps on a proper footing. Let veterinarians begin at the lowest commission grade and be open to promotion in their corps, by term of service and examination." Officers who have no prospect of promotion have become dissatisfied. Not less than 250 gentlemen of rank and prominence in the Service have expressed in writings of a similar nature the urgent necessity of a reform in this corps.

## THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOLSHIPS.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVAL HOME, }  
PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1889. }

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of June 29 appears an item to the effect that Comdr. James M. Forsyth, U. S. N., commanding the training-ship *Saratoga*, is in Washington on business connected with his ship. That business was to ask the revocation of my preparatory orders to command the *Saratoga*. I want my brother officers to know why I took this step. My official connection with the proposed training-ship at Philadelphia may be stated briefly, thus: Orders to hold myself in readiness to command, dated March 16, 1889. Orders to proceed to New York and Portsmouth, N. H., on duty connected with the ship's preparation, April 2, 1889. Request for revocation of preparatory orders to command, June 26, 1889. Revocation, at my own request, of preparatory orders to command the *Saratoga*, June 26, 1889.

My reasons for asking revocation of my orders were that in an interview with Mr. Chas. Lawrence, president of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Nautical School, I became convinced that the naval superintendent would receive neither the consideration, control, or compensation that I think the due of a commander in the U. S. Navy. I inclose memoranda of the only conditions on which I would have taken the position of the superintendent of the school. I do not consider them unreasonable, nor can I see how any self-respecting officer could take command under any different ruling. With the Board, as a Board, I had no communication. They elected to hold meetings and formulate a prospectus without any professional assistance and my only resource was to go to the ruling spirit of the whole business and find out where I stood before taking final orders. I soon came to the conclusion that the *Saratoga* was no place for me.

JAMES M. FORSYTH, Commander, U. S. Navy.

Memoranda of points to be decided before I take final orders to the school ship "*Saratoga*."

1. Settle definitely that if the scholastic part of the two years' course is to be carried out the ship must be housed in alongside wharf from November to April, inclusive. (In this I am backed by the opinions of Capt. Phythian and Erben and Comdr. Shepard, U. S. Navy, who have commanded the *St. Marys*).
2. Full and complete control of the employment, enlist-



ment and discharge of the ship's company must be vested in the Superintendent by the Board. The employees to be paid without certificate from the Superintendent that service has been well and duly performed.

3. No voucher for payment of bills for supplies or stores to be signed without certificate of Superintendent that the said supplies or stores were correct in quantity and satisfactory in quality. The decision of Superintendent as to quality and quantity of stores or supplies to be final.

4. The decision of Superintendent and Surgeon as to fitness or unfitness of a boy for training to be final. No refractory boy to be retained on board against the wish of the Superintendent.

5. The compensation of Superintendent and other officers, from the city and State, to be the same as that now paid by the city of New York to the officers of the *St. Mary's*.

The 1st, 2d and 5th were vetoed by Mr. Lawrence. I judged it useless to proceed further.

JAS. M. FORSYTH, Comdr., U. S. N.

#### RECRUITS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

If a soldier is properly "set up" during the first six months he is in the Service, and then remains in the Service a year or two to confirm his "set," he will for twenty years after his discharge show by his good manners and bearing, and by his personal cleanliness and self-respect, that he has been a soldier; but if he is not thoroughly "set up" during his first six months, he probably never will be, and three months after his discharge he will not show any indications of the soldier in his appearance.

As the soldier gets his "set" mentally as well as physically in the first few months he is in the Service, and the habits then formed last him for life, it is important not only to the man but to the Government that his instruction during his first six months should be the most thorough and the most correct possible.

It is a mistake to send three or four or even a dozen recruits to a company. The number is too small for them to vigorously compete with each other in learning their drill and military duties. The number is too small for the officers to take much interest in their instruction. They are turned over to a non-commissioned officer who drills them in a half-hearted way for a few days, and then the exigencies of the Service require them to be put on duty. After recruits have been put on full duty it is rarely ever possible to change or improve them, and they rarely ever become thoroughly well "set up."

If recruits are sent to a post in the North at the commencement of or during winter, when the cold and snow prevents outdoor drills, the recruits after a few drills in quarters are put on all duty without proper "set up." If sent to a post in the South at the commencement of or during the long and exhausting summers, they are put on duty after a few languid drills in the shade, and in autumn are generally all on the sick report.

As the following plan will not add to the expenses of recruiting, and is entirely in the hands of the recruiting authorities, we would like to see it have a fair trial:

Break up the depots, send the officers now there out recruiting. Give all recruiting officers orders not to enlist any man over 25 years of age, not to enlist or re-enlist any man who has not a fair country school education (reading, writing, and arithmetic); not to enlist or re-enlist a man he would not select for his own particular company. (Twenty young, prompt, well behaved soldiers are of greater value alone, than with the addition of ten bad or indifferent men to their numbers.)

The recruiting officer be authorized to pay for a bath, hair-cutting, and the vaccination of each recruit as soon as enlisted. As the vaccination scar is permanent and for life, it should be placed on some particular part of the leg, to be designated by the War Department in General Orders, and an order issued prohibiting the enlistment of any man with a vaccination scar on that particular place on his leg. This would prevent deserters from enlistment. The recruiting officer to issue to the recruit two suits of underclothing, a forage cap, blouse, a pair of military trousers, and at once ship him to the headquarters of the regiment to which he is assigned. All recruiting officers to be ordered to send all recruits and re-enlisted men to regiments stationed in the South in autumn and winter, and send all recruits to regiments in the North in the spring and summer. The recruit should start for his regiment in 24 hours after enlistment in order not to get into bad habits by loafing about a town with nothing to do. If some of them fail to reach their regiments it will be less loss to the Government than the present system of sending them to depot and from there to the regiment and have them then desert after payment. To prevent a recruit (who wants to desert) selling his ticket the sergeant should, after putting him on his train, give him a special ticket. "Not good unless presented by a soldier in uniform."

Each regimental headquarters should be the depot for the recruits of that regiment. All the recruits the regiment is to receive for 12 months should all arrive there in one month, if possible. That month should be determined by the climate of the station. All recruiting officers ordered to send all men they enlist or re-enlist to that regiment. The number of recruits sent should not only fill up all existing vacancies but be enough to fill all vacancies that will probably occur during the next six months.

As the adjutant is selected for that position on account of his courteous manners, soldierly qualities, military ability and devotion to duty, he is naturally the person all younger soldiers will imitate and take their cue from. He is, therefore, the proper officer to take charge of all regimental recruits and thoroughly set them up and instruct them in their military duties. He will take great personal interest in their instruction, as his standing as a soldier will depend upon the set-up of the recruits and their knowledge of their duties when he turns them over to their companies as properly instructed. The sergeant-major is selected for his soldierly qualities, and would act as orderly sergeant over the recruits under the adjutant. Each company commander should select one non-commissioned officer and send him to report to the adjutant to arrive at regimental headquarters just before recruits arrive there, to aid in drilling and taking care of the recruits.

All young officers on first joining should report to and remain on duty at, their regimental headquar-

ters, to be taught their regimental and proper duties under the supervision of the regimental commander. When recruits arrive the young officers should report to the adjutant and drill and instruct recruits under his supervision.

Every recruit when sent to his company should be a clean, well set up soldier, well posted in guard duty, in squad drill and in the use of his weapons, and prepared to at once go to company and battalion drill. The cavalry recruit should, in addition, be well trained in riding exercises, in riding ball, bareback with watering bridle.

"H."

#### AMNESTY NOT WANTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Your "Old Correspondent" last week hit the nail square on the head when he pitched into the proposed Amnesty Order, and if you want to be of real service to the Army you will fight against such an order to the bitter end.

S. J. R.

#### FAVORITISM IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

The Times has recently contained several notices in regard to favoritism extended to Lieut. Quay by detailing him to duty in the vicinity of Washington. The Times is always read with much interest in Army and Navy circles because of the attention it gives to all questions, both at home and abroad, relating to military and naval progress, and while Lieut. Quay's case is a mere trifle, it opens up a subject which has caused many officers of late years to feel sore and disheartened. The issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of June 22 touches in its usual conservative way upon this subject, as follows:

The Army has always complained, with how much justice we cannot say, that propinquity and personal influence counted for too much at Washington. Every officer should stand the same before headquarters, and feel the absolute assurance that character, experience, and ability will not be outweighed by personal influence of any kind.

By simply watching the orders issued from time to time any one familiar with the service can read between the lines, and easily portray the bitterness that is carried to the hearts of officers who find that honest, hard service and merit stand absolutely no chance whatever in the Army (or Navy either, for that matter), as compared with those influences ever at work at Washington. In order that this may not be characterized as a "growl," only let a few cases be reviewed. Take the case of Capt. Scott, who was detailed on recruiting service and assigned to duty in Washington, while other infantry officers were compelled to go to rendezvous in small towns or cities not particularly desirable, or else go to duty at depots. Not only was this Washington station occupied as "special," but several regular stations were reserved for those who had influence. This subject was quite openly and freely discussed in New York several years ago, because officers coming in from the West were disappointed at being debarred from making a choice of stations by influence and favoritism.

Take another example of a different kind. A prominent staff officer was seriously ill a year or so ago, and his son, who was in a regiment in Arizona and had seen a couple of years' service, was ordered East for temporary duty. The parent has been on duty for many months, but the son still lingers in the land of the soft-shell crab. No one could blame the young man, but it is at all likely that any young men without a "pull" at Washington would ever be ordered home and allowed to remain away from their regiments for any purpose whatever?

Political influence has been all powerful in restoring officers to the Army, and in some instances this has been done in a most shameful manner. In no case has the Government derived benefit from the restoration of dismissed officers to equal the injury done the Service. The Senate has tried to stop this wrong. Each session of Congress puts back a few. There were about half a dozen officers, who formerly were in the Regulars and resigned, who secured the passage of bills in the last Congress reappointing them in the Army for the purposes of retirement. This sort of thing will kill the retired list some day.

These are only a few examples of what can be accomplished by those who have the right "pull." Even the retired list has been manipulated constantly to make promotion for favorites. The War Department gravely gives out to the press that certain rules will be followed in future, but everybody knows that rules are only made for the common herd. Several rules in vogue of late years have had to give way in special cases. The retirements announced in the Times of the 22d contained a case in point where a retirement was made to promote an officer of cavalry who would not have gone up under any of the rulings heretofore, and would hardly have been thus favored but for his good fortune in having a brother of the commanding General a little below him.

On the other hand, and a little different from the cases cited, the law allows 400 officers on the retired list, but the War Department always keeps one vacancy open, and there are several gentlemen on the list who have cause to feel vindictive because they were allowed to remain in their grades until vacancies existed for their promotion, when they were forced into these vacancies. The recent trial of Capt. Ames indicated a very queer condition of mind on his part, but there can be little doubt that his whole life has been embittered now by the way he was retired. Several similar cases like Col. Merrill's, Sturgeon's, etc., might be cited.

Some officers seem to be able to remain away from their regiments indefinitely, while others never get a detail, and in fact are looked at in amazement for applying for leave at rare intervals. Young officers are not to blame for endeavoring in every way to acquire "influence," for they are constantly taught by example that an ounce of "pull" is worth many pounds of good record for duty and general merit. If a young man enters the Service without family or political influence, his best chance is to marry as soon as possible into one of the reigning families. The Army was never better provided with officers of fine abilities than at present, and it is a great pity that Tom Tallpine of Maine and the sons of great relations and high officials of civil and military fame are not on the same footing in all questions of professional preferment.

FAIR PLAY.

## THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR, A. G. O., June 28, 1889.

The following is published for the information of all concerned:

The El Paso National Bank of El Paso, Texas, has been designated a depository of public moneys, and specially designated for the reception, safe-keeping, and disbursement of funds advanced to disbursing officers of the War Department, and the amount of United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States as security for public deposits therewith is \$50,000.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 8, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, June 26, 1889.

After the close of the target season, and during the summer and autumn months, all the troops of this division that may be available, will be exercised and instructed in the several military geographical departments, as follows:

The batteries of heavy artillery in the garrisons along the Pacific Coast will be instructed in accordance with the requirements of G. O. 49, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

The available troops, including cavalry, light artillery and infantry, in the Dept. of California, will be exercised in practice marches and in field service in the vicinity of Monterey and Santa Cruz, Cal., in accordance with G. O. 10, current series, Headquarters of California, governing the subject, to be issued of this date.

The available troops in the Dept. of the Columbia will be concentrated, by marching, near the Columbia River, or at such place as the C. G. of that department may direct, during any part of the months of July, August and September, for the purposes of instruction, and practice marches and field service. Should the troops not be supplied with equipments as allotted in G. O. 2, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Columbia, Jan. 11, 1882, they will be furnished with such proportion thereof as the present allowance of transportation and supplies will warrant.

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be equipped, as far as practicable, as directed in G. O. 34, Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona, Nov. 4, 1888. The available troops at Fort Huachuca, New Mexico, and Fort Huachuca, Lowell, Bowie and Grant, Ariz., will be concentrated at or in the vicinity of the last named post for instruction in camp and field service, during the months of September and October. In view of the proximity of Fort Stanton, Wingate, Apache, Thomas and San Carlos, to Indian reservations, the garrisons of these posts will not be withdrawn, but detachments therefrom, and others of the department, will, from time to time, be authorized to make practice marches, reconnaissances and hunting expeditions, similar to those of last year, for the purpose of rendering officers and men familiar with the topography of the country.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Miles:

Geo. D. RUGGLES, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 10, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, June 26, 1889.

#### [EXTRACT.]

For the purpose of instruction in marches, camp duties and field manoeuvres, the following troops, viz.: The 1st Regiment of Infantry, Light Batteries E and K, 1st Regiment of Artillery, under a field officer of artillery, and Troops A and K, 2d Regiment of Cavalry, under a field officer of cavalry, accompanied by two medical officers, one hospital steward, one acting hospital steward, and six privates of the hospital corps, will assemble near Boots Park, San Jacinto road, California, July 8 next, and march thence, under command of the senior officer present, to Monterey, California. \* \* \*

The command will move as the commanding officer may direct, and the march, for a part of the distance, will be conducted in regular order, similar to an advance of troops in the operations of war. The first day's march should not exceed eight miles, and the succeeding days' marches should increase a little, day by day, conforming in all cases to the condition of the roads, and the facilities for obtaining supplies and good camping ground. On arriving at the designated camping ground, three days will be allowed to place the camp in perfect order, and for rest. If circumstances are favorable during the march, the following-named principles shall be illustrated; but if not practicable on the march, they will be practiced at some subsequent favorable time in camp, viz.:

First.—The disposition of troops on an ordinary march on the confines of an enemy's country, showing the precautions necessary to guard against surprise.

Secondly.—The march of troops conveying a train through a hostile country, showing the manner of disposing of the escort and the arrangement of the train in case of attack.

Thirdly.—The order of march of an advance guard of a division in the presence of the enemy's forces, showing the positions of the cavalry, artillery and infantry in the column, in order that they may not be obstructed in moving up promptly when the head of the column is attacked. The advance guard shall consist of two troops of cavalry, one light battery and three battalions of infantry.

Fourthly.—The passage from column of march to order of battle.

During the encampment there will be occasional night marches, made under arms, and, where the ground is suitable, manoeuvres will be made the same as would be required in actual war, including the posting of grand guards, picket lines, etc.

The commanding officer will select time and place for the proper illustration of these principles, and in selecting the place due care will be given, that the nature of the country and the latitude afforded for the movements admit of the greatest freedom for action.

While in camp a regular course of exercise shall be pursued daily, which shall be of a character to teach soldiers what would be required of them in actual war. Nothing shall be practiced, except dress parade, in any of these exercises on the drill ground or elsewhere, which would be cast aside in time of actual war. The simplest possible condition of warfare being assumed, all the principles of forming for attack, defence, retreat, or for attacking or turning the enemy's flank, with or without lateral support from other troops, or by the nature of the country, combined with changes of front, etc., with or without making use of the actual features of the ground, may be illustrated and practiced on the drill ground by the different commands.

By command of Brigadier-General Miles:

Geo. D. RUGGLES, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, June 29, 1889.

The annual Department Rifle Competition, including the usual preliminary practice, will take place on the department range at Fort Leavenworth, beginning August 6 next, under the direction of Major E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav., Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department.

#### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

The leave granted Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Wood, A. A. G., is extended one month (S. O., June 28, H. A. G.).



Capt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., Asst. A. G., will report in person to the Adj. Gen. for duty in his office (S. O., July 3, H. Q. A.)

#### Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The telegram of June 19, authorizing Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., Denver, to proceed to Pike's Peak, Col., to inspect public animals, is confirmed (S. O. 78, June 21, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. Chas. A. Woodruff, C. C. S., will proceed on public business to Fort Canby (S. O. 66, June 19, D. Columbia.)

The leave for one month granted Major John P. Hawkins, C. C. S., is extended one month (S. O. 44, June 22, Div. Pac.)

Lieut.-Col. Geo. B. Dandy, D. Q. M. G., will proceed from Washington to Gettysburg on public business (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Q. M. Dept. are ordered: Lieut.-Col. John G. Chandler, D. Q. Gen., is relieved from duty in N. Y. City, and assigned to the charge of the general depot of the Q. M. Dept. at Philadelphia, Pa. Lieut. Col. Marshall I. Ludington, D. Q. Gen., is relieved from duty in Philadelphia, Pa., and assigned to the charge of the general depot of the Q. M. Dept. at San Francisco, Cal. Lieut.-Col. Richard N. Batchelder, D. Q. M. Gen., is relieved from duty in San Francisco, Cal., and assigned to the charge of the general depot of the Q. M. Dept. in N. Y. City (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Andrew V. Cherbonnier, med. storekeeper, will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the office and perform the duties of act. asst. med. purveyor in St. Louis, Mo., during the absence of Capt. George T. Beall, med. storekeeper (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

#### Pay Department.

Leave for one month is granted Major Alexander Sharp, paymr. (S. O. 78, June 21, Dept. Mo.)

The troops will be paid to include muster of June 30 as follows: By Major G. E. Glenn, paymr., at San Diego Bks., Cal.; Major A. S. Towar, paymr., at Forts Lowell, McDowell, Huchuca, Bowie, Bayard, and Selden; Major W. M. Maynard, paymr., at Forts Union, Marcy, Stanton, Wingate, Mojave, and Verde, and Whipple Bks.; Major J. W. Wham, paymr., at Forts Grant and Thomas, San Carlos and Fort Apache (S. O. 53, June 21, D. Ariz.)

Major Thaddeus H. Stanton will proceed to and pay the troops at Fort Sheridan, Rock Island Arsenal, Forts Wayne, Mackinac and Brady (S. O. 65, June 27, Div. Mo.)

Leave for six days is granted Major Geo. F. Robinson, paymr. (S. O. 50, June 22, D. Cal.)

Major Chas. McClure, paymr., is relieved from further duty at Sioux City, and will repair to Huron, Dak. T., for duty at that station (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.)

Major John S. Wither, paymr., Newport Bks., is authorized to send by express to Columbia Bks. the public funds required for the payment of the troops (S. O. 147, June 29, Div. A.)

Major J. W. Wham, paymr., will proceed on public business from Tucson to Fort Grant (S. O. 59, June 22, D. Ariz.)

Lieut.-Col. Wm. R. Gibson, dep. paymr. gen., is relieved as a member of the Army Retiring Board at San Antonio, Tex. (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

The troops in the Dept. of Mo. will be paid, to include the muster of June 30, 1889, as follows: At the Leavenworth Military Prison and at the Ordnance Depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by Col. W. A. Rucker, asst. paymr. gen. At the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and St. Louis Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Forts Gibson, Sill and Reno, and the troops at Camp Wade, Oklahoma City, Purcell, Guthrie, Camp on Chillicothe Creek, and Camp Price, I. T., by Major C. I. Wilson, paymr. At Forts Logan, Crawford, Lewis and Lyon, Colo.; Forts Elliott, Texas and Supply, I. T., by Major D. N. Bash, paymaster. At Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Hays, Kas., by Major G. R. Smith, paymr. (S. O. 82, June 28, Dept. Mo.)

#### Medical Department.

Col. Basil Norris, surg., Med. Director, will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, and Benicia Bks., on public business (S. O. 51, June 25, D. Cal.)

O. 18, Camp at Oklahoma, directing Capt. W. C. Gorgas, asst. surg., to proceed to Guthrie, I. T., for the purpose of professionally treating an officer reported seriously ill, are confirmed (S. O. 79, June 24, Dept. Mo.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. George T. Beall, med. storekeeper (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major J. K. Corson, surg. (S. O. 65, June 17, D. Columbia.)

A. A. Surg. D. W. Barry will proceed to Camp Sheridan, Wyo., and report for duty (S. O. 65, June 21, D. Dak.)

The leave for one month granted Major J. K. Corson, surg., is extended one month (S. O. 45, June 24, Div. Pac.)

Pvt. Chas. Walter, act. hospital steward, Fort Sill, is transferred to Fort Meade (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

The Comd. Gen. Dept. Mo. will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Hospital Steward James D. Irish, Fort Lyon (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

The telegraphic instructions of June 27 directing A. A. Surg. A. I. Comfort, to return to his proper station at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., as soon as A. Surg. W. O. Owen, Jr., shall have reported for duty, are confirmed (S. O. 61, June 27, Dept. Mo.)

#### Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for one month, to take effect July 4, is granted Capt. C. W. Whipple, C. O. O. (S. O. 78, June 24, Dept. Mo.)

Major Garrett J. Lydecker, C. E., now awaiting orders in Washington, will proceed to Vancouver Bks., Wash. T., and report to the comd. gen. Dept. Columbia for duty (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.)

Col. John G. Parke, C. E., having served forty years as an officer of the Army, is, at his own request, retired from active service July 2, and will proceed to his home (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Geo. A. Zinn, C. E., will proceed from Willet's Point, N. Y., to N. Y. City, on public business (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

#### Chaplains.

Leave of one month, to take effect on or about July 15, is granted Chaplain J. B. McCleery (S. O. 80, June 25, Dept. Mo.)

#### Signal Corps.

A. Prof. Henry A. Hazen will proceed after July 1 to Mount Washington, N. H., and carry out instructions regarding special observations to be made at and near that point (S. O. 74, June 26, Sig. Office.)

Sergt. John N. Ryker is relieved from duty at Corpus Christi, Tex., and will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 74, June 26, Sig. Office.)

#### THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

#### 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G., and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; L. Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. F. and H. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; A and K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

To make up for time lost in field service, the season of target practice for Troops B. E. and G. Fort Custer, is extended to include July 8 (S. O. 65, June 21, D. Dak.)

Capt. Thomas T. Knox is relieved from special duty in the A. G. O. and ordered to report to the office in charge of the publication of official records of the Rebellion for duty in his office (S. O., July 3, H. Q. A.)

#### 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C. E. and M. Ft. Clark, Tex.; B. G. and L. San Antonio, Tex.; D. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; F, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Div. of Missouri, is granted Capt. Edgar Z. Steever (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Ernest S. Robins (S. O., July 3, H. Q. A.)

#### 4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., E. and L. Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A. F. I. and M. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.; G, San Carlos, Ariz.

Major Eugene B. Beaumont is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board at San Antonio, Tex. (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert A. Brown (S. O., July 3, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Lowell will grant to Sergt. Joseph Harn, Troop E, a furlough for four months (S. O. 60, June 25, D. Ariz.)

#### 5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B. C. G. and K. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F. and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect on or about July 10, is granted 1st Lieut. William E. Almy, Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 68, July 3, Div. M.)

#### 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, H, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; B and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. John N. Glass is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 58, June 21, D. Ariz.)

The C. O. Fort Stanton will grant to Sergt. Louis Mohr, Troop L, a furlough for four months (S. O. 59, June 22, D. Ariz.)

#### 7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Lieut. E. C. Bullock and Pvt. J. W. Brown, B.; Pvt. H. Howard, Lieuts. W. T. Wood and D. C. Shanks, and Sergt. F. Rose, I, have qualified as sharpshooters.

#### 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, I, and M, Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and L, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

To make up for time lost in field service, the season of target practice for Troop E, Fort Buford, is extended to include July 9 (S. O. 66, June 24, D. Dak.)

To make up for time lost in field service, the season of target practice for Troop K, Fort Buford, is extended to include July 31 (S. O. 68, June 26, D. Dak.)

#### 9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdqs., B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. A. W. Perry, Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Camp near Guthrie and report for temporary duty (S. O. 78, June 21, Dept. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., A, B, H, and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, F, and G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

2d Lieut. George E. Stockle is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 58, June 21, D. Ariz.)

Capt. W. B. Kennedy, recruiting officer, Detroit, will proceed to Columbus Barracks and report as a witness in the case of Pvt. Frank J. Lawless, a deserter from the Ord. Corps (S. O. 130, June 24, Rec. Ser.)

#### 1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, G, H, I, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; L, Ft. Mason, Cal.; M, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Canby, Wash. T.

\* Light battery.

A handsome roster of commissioned officers, 1st Art., corrected to June, 1889, reaches us this week. It contains a list of the battles, sieges, actions, etc., in which batteries of the 1st have taken part and is altogether a credit to the regimental press.

#### 2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs., C, G. and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

\* Light battery.

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Edward St. J. Greble, A. D. C. (S. O. 147, June 29, Div. A.)

#### 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G., and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

\* Light battery.

Leave until Aug. 1 is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph M. Califf, to commence when he shall have completed the duty devolved upon him by S. O. 96, A. G. O. (S. O. 149, July 2, Div. A.)

Capt. John R. Myrick is detailed to attend the encampment of the Delaware National Guard, to be held at Brandywine Springs, Newcastle County, Delaware (S. O., July 3, H. Q. A.)

Bats. E and H rejoined at Washington Barracks, June 29, after a profitable season of heavy artillery target practice at Fort Monroe. They have been replaced at Monroe for a similar purpose by Bats. D and G from Fort McHenry.

#### 4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, G, I, K, L, and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.

\* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Adelbert Cronkrite will proceed to Fort Monroe for the purpose of completing the work on "Gunnery for Non-commissioned Officers" (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Charles A. Totten is detailed for college duty at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, Conn., Aug. 1 (S. O., July 3, H. Q. A.)

#### 5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; K, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

\* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, quartermaster and commissary for the camp of rifle instruction at Fisher's Island, N. Y., will proceed to that place to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the troops (S. O. 147, June 29, Div. A.)

The acceptance of the resignation of 1st Lieut. David D. Johnson, to take effect July 12, 1889, has, at the request of that officer, been revoked by the President (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

#### 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., A, D, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

1st Lieut. Marion P. Maus, now at Angel Island, will make his record at that post for target practice for the present season (S. O. 50, June 22, D. Cal.)

S. O. 42 is modified to authorize Capt. William N. Tisdall to take advantage now of the leave therein granted him (S. O. 45, June 24, Div. P.)

#### 2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

The leave for one month granted Capt. Luther S. Ames is extended one month (S. O. 66, June 28, Div. M.)

The extension of leave granted Colonel Frank Wheaton is further extended ten days (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

Gen. Brooke has approved the request of the G. A. R. to have a field officer and four companies of the 2d Infantry participate in the G. A. R. reunion at Kearney, Neb., Aug. 12 to 17.

#### 3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A, D, E, H, and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; G, Ft. Stanton, D. T.; B, C, F, and I, Ft. Meade, D. T.

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Ernest V. Smith (Orders 116, June 25, Fort Leavenworth.)

#### 6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, and F, Lewis, Colo.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I, Newport Barracks, Ky.

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. William P. Burnham (Orders 117, June 26, Fort Leavenworth.) Lieut. Col. Robert H. Hall is detailed as a member of the Military Prison Board, vice Brig. Gen. R. C. Drum, retired (S. O., July 3, H. Q. A.)

#### 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., B, C, and E, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; D and F, Ft. Logan, Colo.

1st Lieut. L. D. Greene, Fort Logan, having been appointed R. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Laramie and report to his regimental commander for duty (S. O. 81, June 27, Dept. M.)

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. John L. Burbour, Fort Laramie (S. O. 67, July 1, Div. M.)

#### 8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

#### 9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 10, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted Capt. A. H. Bowman (S. O. 60, June 25, D. Ariz.)

#### 10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., F, D, and I, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; G and K, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A and E, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Leave for two months, to date from Sept. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Evan M. Johnson, Jr. (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

#### 13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqs., B, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I and G, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect after the arrival of Lieut. Perry, 9th Cav., at Guthrie, is granted 1st Lieut. J. B. Goe (S. O. 78, June 21, Dept. M.)

#### 14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Lieut.-Col. Isaac D. De Russy, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, will proceed to Monterey, Cal., on public business (S. O. 43, June 19, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. Stephen J. Mulhall, having reported from Falls Church, Va., will proceed to David's Island and report to conduct to Angel Island the recruits under orders for the 1st Inf. (S. O. 132, June 27, Rec. Ser.)



**16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.**  
Hdqrs. B. D. E. G. H. and I. Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, F. and K. Ft. Du Chene, Utah.  
Leave to Nov. 3, 1889, is granted 2d Lieut. George I. Putnam (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

**18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.**  
Hdqrs. B. D. and H. Ft. Hays, Kas.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G and K, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A and E, Ft. Logan, Colo.  
Leave for three months is granted Col. Henry M. Lazelle (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

**20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.**  
Hdqrs. B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; A, Ft. Macinnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

**21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.**  
Hdqrs. A, C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.  
The leave for ten days granted 2d Lieut. E. W. McCaskey is extended ten days (S. O. 79, June 24, Dept. M.)  
A furlough for four months, to take effect upon his re-enlistment in his present regiment, is granted Sergt. Major Andrew Wallenstein (S. O. 65, June 27, Div. M.)

**23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.**  
Hdqrs. F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.  
Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. W. A. Nichols (S. O. 80, June 25, Dept. M.)  
1st Lieut. Lea Febiger, having been appointed Regimental Quartermaster, vice Dodge, promoted, will proceed from Fort Brady to Fort Wayne, Mich., and report to his colonel for duty (S. O. 150, July 3, Div. A.)  
The regiment will encamp at Gogunac Lake, Mich., early in August, and Col. Black will see that the brief season in camp is made professionally profitable.

**24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.**  
Hdqrs. A, B, and F, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, E, and K, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G and H, San Carlos, Ariz.; I, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

The C. O. Fort Bayard will grant to Sergt. William Rose, Co. F, a furlough for four months (S. O. 59, June 22, Div. Ariz.)

**25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.**  
Hdqrs. G, H, I, and K, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; B, C, E, and F, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; A and D, Ft. Custer, M. T.

(For Late Army Orders see page 928.)

#### Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Logan, Colo., June 28. Detail: Capt. Constant Williams, 7th Inf.; Chaplain M. C. Baine; Capt. Charles Richard, Med. Dept.; Capt. J. H. Baldwin and R. F. Bates, 18th Inf.; Capt. F. M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. L. Steele, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. D. A. Frederick, 7th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 79, June 24, Dept. M.)

At Fort Myer, Va., July 3. Detail: Major Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.; Capt. James Parker, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Baird, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Barrington K. West, 6th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Samuel Reber, 4th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 148, July 1, Div. A.)

#### Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will assemble at the Subsistence Depot in San Francisco, June 26, to fix the responsibility for damaged condition of subsistence stores, for which Capt. Charles F. Eagan, C. S., is accountable. Detail: Lieut. Col. Isaac D. De Russy, 14th Inf.; Major John L. Rogers, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, 6th Cav. (S. O. 45, June 24, Div. P.)

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS

##### Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Howard.

The Secretary of War has authorized an expenditure of \$10,655 to complete the work of grading and filling in the lowlands and constructing drains at Fort Hamilton. This will be appreciated by the village.

The commanding officer of each post in the Division has been directed to inspect the accounts of their respective disbursing officers for the four months ending June 30.

The commanding officer, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., has been directed to send to Watertown Arsenal, for alteration, ten 15-in. front pintle barbettes with narrow 20-in. rail.

##### Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

The Express says: "It is stated as the result of General Stanley's visit to Washington that \$50,000 will be appropriated for the improvement of the post at San Antonio; that a small fort will be established at Eagle Pass, and a permanent garrison made at Del Rio, and that the present Fort Bliss will be abandoned and a new site purchased near El Paso, upon which a new fort will be built, and that upon its completion Fort Davis will be abandoned. It is also stated that the 23d Inf., now on the lakes, will, in the spring, replace the 19th Inf., which will either go to Governor's Island or the lakes."

##### CAMP OF RIFLE INSTRUCTION AT FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.

The camp is now in active operation and zealously engaged in fulfilling the objects of its inception. The commissioned personnel is as follows: Major C. B. Throckmorton, 2d Art., commanding; Major W. F. Randolph, 3d Art., Supt. of Rifle Practice; Capt. R. J. Gibson, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army; Med. Officer; Lieut. R. M. Rogers, 2d Art., Camp Adjutant; Lieut. A. C. Blunt, 5th Art., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

C. 5th Artillery.—Capt. Charles Morris, 1st Lieut. J. C. Bush and 2d Lieut. J. D. Miley.

E. 5th Artillery.—1st Lieut. B. J. Reilly and 1st Lieut. C. G. Treat.

H. 5th Artillery.—Capt. J. A. Fessenden and 2d Lieut. J. W. Ruckman.

K. 5th Artillery.—Capt. H. F. Brewerton and 1st Lieut. S. F. Moseley.

M. 2d Artillery.—Capt. J. T. Ramsay and 2d Lieut. H. C. Schumm.

B. 11th Infantry.—2d Lieut. E. M. Lewis.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

##### WEST POINT, N. Y.

July 3, 1889.

Following is a list of the members of the several classes at the Military Academy, with their class standing and their position in the battalion organization. The titles and letters following the names show the rank (if any) of the several members of the cadet battalion and the companies to which they belong. The figures indicate the order in relative rank; i. e. stands for lance corporal. (The initials of christian names are given only where it is necessary to distinguish two cadets of the same name in the battalion. They should not be confounded with the letters showing the companies.)

##### SECOND CLASS—(PRESENT FIRST).

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Jadwin, B                    | 28. Andrews                      |
| 2. Keller, C                    | 29. Ryan, Lt., B, 3              |
| 3. Brownell, D                  | 30. Lamoreux, C                  |
| 4. Renard, Adj.                 | 31. Jones, D                     |
| 5. Deakyn, Q. M.                | 32. Bandholtz, Lt., B, 4         |
| 6. Johnson, W. O., A            | 33. Ferguson, H. T., Lt., B, 11  |
| 7. Hamilton, J., C              | 34. Brown, A                     |
| 8. Ruggles, D                   | 35. Clark, W. F., A              |
| 9. Todd, Lt., D, 6              | 36. Caldwell, F. M., Capt., A, 1 |
| 10. Winston, T. W., Capt., B, 3 | 37. Wholley, A                   |
| 11. Merrill, C                  | 38. Murray, A                    |
| 12. Graynebuli, C               | 39. Learned, D                   |
| 13. Montgomery, C               | 40. Ulline, A                    |
| 14. Davis, M. F., D             | 41. Moore, G. D., D              |
| 15. Wallace, D                  | 42. Symmonds, C                  |
| 16. Ketcham, A                  | 43. Fleming, L. I., C            |
| 17. Marshall, Capt., D, 2       | 44. Wolf, Lt., A, 7              |
| 18. Davis, W. C., D             | 45. Lyon, H. G., B               |
| 19. Anderson, J. R., Lt., A, 1  | 46. Swick, D                     |
| 20. Sladen, Lt., C, 2           | 47. Gose, Lt., C, 12             |
| 21. Snow, C                     | 48. Clark, C. C., D              |
| 22. Mauldin, B                  | 49. Meyer, Capt., C, 4           |
| 23. Hearn, Lt., C, 8            | 50. Keech, D                     |
| 24. Powell, D                   | 51. Rowell, A                    |
| 25. Gately, C                   | 52. Caldwell, V. A., C           |
| 26. McNair, C                   | 53. For, Lt., A, 9               |
| 27. Hornbrook, A                | 54. Butts, Lt., D, 10            |

Not examined, absent on sick leave, 2d Class, Guyer and Nottingham.

##### THIRD CLASS—(PRESENT SECOND).

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Coshr, C                  | 34. Upton, D              |
| 2. Sewell, Q. M. Sgt.        | 35. Lindsey, E. C         |
| 3. McClure, 1st Sgt., A, 1   | 36. Wahl, Sgt., C, 6      |
| 4. Echols, Sgt. Maj.         | 37. Donovan, D            |
| 5. Morrow, Sgt., D, 11       | 38. Scherer, A            |
| 6. Clark, H. C., C           | 39. Jarvis, B             |
| 7. Lyon, LeR. S., Sgt., B, 3 | 40. Bertsch, B            |
| 8. Hine, C. D., C            | 41. Ogden, B              |
| 9. Horner, Sgt., 4           | 42. Johnston, W. F., D    |
| 10. Bennett, 1st Sgt., D, 2  | 43. Smith, G. B., B       |
| 11. Hico, A                  | 44. Royden, B             |
| 12. Corcoran, D              | 45. Saffarade, Sgt., B, 7 |
| 13. Hora, Sgt., A, 10        | 46. Jackson, D            |
| 14. Smith, H. A., B          | 47. Williams, Sgt., B, 9  |
| 15. Frazier, B               | 48. Lafitte, D            |
| 16. Glasow, 1st Sgt., B, 3   | 49. Hamilton, R. L., C    |
| 17. Murphy, A                | 50. Maloney, D            |
| 18. Whit, C                  | 51. Schoedel, D           |
| 19. Anderson, E. C           | 52. Hines, J. L., D       |
| 20. Furlong, Sgt., B, 8      | 53. Grote, B              |
| 21. Fuller, D                | 54. Settle, Sgt., C, 14   |
| 22. Bush, Sgt., D, 2         | 55. Jenks, D              |
| 23. Voorbics, Sgt., D, 16    | 56. Bradley, C            |
| 24. Livermore, C             | 57. Whitman, Sgt., A, 13  |
| 25. Heavey, D                | 58. Pierce, Sgt., C, 15   |
| 26. Fleming, R. J., C        | 59. Chapman, B            |
| 27. Corday, Sgt., C, 12      | 60. Crowley, A            |
| 28. Hirsch, B                | 61. Donworth, D           |
| 29. Crabbs, D                | 62. Drew, D               |
| 30. Winess, Sgt., D, 3       | 63. Switzer, B            |
| 31. Howard, C                | 64. Ely, Sgt., A, 1       |
| 32. Armstrong, D             | 65. Sorley, B             |
| 33. Osborne, D               |                           |

Third Class—Not examined, absent on leave, Pipes and Sweezy; absent on sick leave, Davison and Mearns.

##### FOURTH CLASS—(PRESENT THIRD).

- |                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Cavanaugh, I. C., B, 3          | 34. Kirkpatrick, B               |
| 2. Jervay, I. C., A, 1             | 35. Linsey, J. R., I. C., D, 15  |
| 3. Walker, K. I. C., C, 19         | 36. Reeves, J. H., C             |
| 4. Blackley, B                     | 37. Glendon, J. H., C            |
| 5. Coe, C                          | 38. Cole, H. G., B               |
| 6. Shipton, I. C., B, 3            | 39. Hickok, D                    |
| 7. Harris, B                       | 40. Laubach, A                   |
| 8. Whitney, I. C., B, 11           | 41. Lewis, D                     |
| 9. Hoffer, B                       | 42. Haney, D                     |
| 10. Leary, A                       | 43. Rutherford, I. C., B, 8      |
| 11. Sumner, I. C., C, 4            | 44. Yates, I. C., 12             |
| 12. Arnold, B                      | 45. Davis, W. D., C              |
| 13. Wilcox, F. A., C               | 46. Stokes, B                    |
| 14. Chase, B                       | 47. McMaster, I. C., C, 20       |
| 15. Smith, W. R.                   | 48. Stetson, A                   |
| 16. Kephart, I. C., C, 9           | 49. James, C                     |
| 17. Davis, A. M., A                | 50. Weeks, C                     |
| 18. Adams, A                       | 51. Norman, C                    |
| 19. Conrad, A                      | 52. Prince, I. C., A, 13         |
| 20. Blanchard, D                   | 53. Michie, B                    |
| 21. Burgess, B                     | 54. Miller, J. K., B             |
| 22. Morton, I. C., B, 17           | 55. Park, D                      |
| 23. Dickson, I. C., A, 1           | 56. Moore, J. T., A              |
| 24. Palmer, J. McCa., I. C., D, 14 | 57. Parker, A                    |
| 25. O'Connell, A                   | 58. Anderson, W. H., A           |
| 26. Barnhardt, I. C., D, 2         | 59. Johnston, F. A               |
| 27. Reeve, H. M., D                | 60. Hambricht, D                 |
| 28. Threlkeld, B                   | 61. Erwin, I. A                  |
| 29. Carter, A                      | 62. Harrison, G. S., I. C., D, 6 |
| 30. Newman, C                      | 63. Calvert, B                   |
| 31. Jameson, I. C., D, 16          | 64. Ham, D                       |
| 32. Chamberlaine, I. C., C, 18     | 65. Saville, A                   |
| 33. Fitzgerald, C                  |                                  |

4th Class.—Not examined, sick, Harden; on leave of absence, Lazelle and Washburn; absent on sick leave, Carey, Miller, C. D., Palmer, H. H., Spence and Stone.

The new cadets went into camp last Thursday, and have been assigned to their respective companies, as shown by the battalion organization given above.

The 1st and 2d Classes were granted leave June 27, and their leave papers were as follows: "Sir: you are granted leave of absence until 10 A. M. on the 10th day of August next, when you will report your return to the commandant of cadets."

The 4th Class remains at the Academy for drill in infantry and artillery. Several new men have been admitted since the list was published, June 22. They are:

W. K. Gise, Illinois.  
J. J. Garth, Missouri.  
T. L. Jenkins, North Carolina.  
M. K. Johnson, Ohio.  
W. C. Logan, Indiana.

The following candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy have been designated since the June examinations. Those in italics will report for examination in August next, and the others in June 1890:

Michael Slattery, Otago, Wis., 6th District.  
Weston Forsberg Moore, Cincinnati, O., 2d District.  
Frank Cassidy Gore, Gainsboro, Tenn., 4th District.  
James Paxton Harbison, Hensburg, Ky., 9th District.  
Walter L. Briscoe, Marshall, Ill., 16th District.  
Joseph H. Hurst, Towanda, Pa., 15th District.  
Hugh Douglas Wise, at large.  
John Curtis Gilman (art.), Fort Leavenworth, Kas., at large.  
David Sheridan Stanley, San Antonio, Tex., at large.  
Scor Quick Cole, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2d District.  
John F. Preston, Baltimore, Md., 3d District.  
Wm. F. Fegan, Midway, Bullock Co., Ala., 3d District.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

##### FORT DAVIS, TEX.

JUNE 21, 1889.

At last the drought is ended and the community at-large made happy. Last Saturday night Davis was visited by as severe a storm as it has seen for a year or more. The rain came down in torrents, settling a foot deep in the back yards, and would have reached the windows of the adobe kitchens had not boards been torn from the fences. The stream in the rear of the officers' quarters presented a furious, roaring mass of billows, carrying everything before it, almost making a way with the foot bridges. Its waters were only kept in bounds by the constant attention of a large body of men. The day after the storm was bright and cheerful, hardly a wet spot to be found. The hail did some damage to fruit trees, but little complaint was made as the rain did so much more good by far than the hail did harm.

Dr. Lauderdale and Captain Baldwin have gone to Victoria to inspect systems of irrigation for this country; are expected back to-morrow.

Mrs. M. B. Anderson, our genial Post Mistress, entertained her friends at a progressive euchre party last evening. Eight tables full strived hard for the prizes, which were exceedingly pretty and appropriate ones. To Mrs. Carter, a guest at the post, fell the Booby Prize, a good-sized healthy-looking frog, who croaked melodiously when banded to the winner. Miss Fink, by her fine playing, gained the Ladies' First Prize, a very pretty dainty cup and saucer. Mr. Percy Cochran won the Gentlemen's First Prize, an exquisite Mexican onyx paper weight in shape of a pear. Mrs. Gathier, Jr., had the Ladies' Progressive Prize, a plaque of thistles and morning glories, the handiwork of her niece, Miss Emily Anderson. A wise looking owl, the Gentlemen's Booby, was taken home by Mr. Pope, and Mr. Jacobs received the Gent's Progressive. The ladies' toilettes were extremely pretty, most of them were in white. The hostess was in black lace and some soft summer goods, Miss Anderson in white-dotted mull. Mrs. Gathier in an eoru gown. Mrs. J. Sender's was a stylish costume of India silk and rich lace. Mrs. Carter wore a becoming black lace, and yellow roses, square neck, elbow sleeves; Mrs. Cochran, an eoru embroidered mull, handsome filigree ornaments; Mrs. Baldwin, a cream-colored lace, elbow sleeves, diamond ornaments; Mrs. Fartello, a white lace and mull-half sleeves, ornaments, diamonds. Miss Baldwin was in white organdie, yellow ribbons, pointed neck; Miss Otis, in a delicate pigeon's egg blue, nun's veiling and pink ribbons, pointed neck. The Misses Davis were prettily attired in white embroidered gowns. After the tempting repast of ices and cakes, the guests reluctantly took their departure, after the evening's gaieties.

June 23—Last night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the garrison was aroused by the booming of the cannon, followed by fire-call. The ice factory, dear to the hearts of all, was on fire and for miles around the light could be seen. It rained such headway before discovered, that the efforts of the men were perfectly useless, and the building and the quarters adjoining burned down before their eyes!

The machinery was saved, with exception of a few pieces, but still the loss is great. To be without ice for even a few weeks—by that time the machinery will be in running order—in this country, will cause much discomfort and sickness. EXTER.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

##### FORT CUSTER, M. T.

On Thursday evening, June 20, the Ladies' Amateur Dramatic Association, of Fort Custer, gave the last performance of the season. "Meg's Diversion" was very prettily put upon the stage, under the able management of Lieut. Leonhauser, 25th Inf., who spared no time or pains to make the entertainment a success. He has had some new scenery made, had all the accessories and suitable costumes. To say that the acting was all good is not too much, for it is seldom one sees a play by amateurs so well performed. Mrs. Mills, as "Meg," and Lieut. Alshire, as "Jasper Pigeon," were simply splendid. Lieut. Holbrook transformed his usually good-looking self into "Jeremy Crow," a good character in all but looks. The part of "Roland Pigeon," the "gentleman," could not have been given to anyone better suited to fill it than Lieut. O. J. Brown. Lieut. Galbraith was excellent as "Eytom," a formal and somewhat touchy lawyer. Lieutenant Wainwright looked very unamiable in the pompous demeanor of "Sir Ashley Merton," whose pompous demeanor and vain character he personated extremely well. Mrs. Hall, as "Cornelia Crow," acted the pretty and half-trained schoolgirl to perfection. Mrs. Netwell, the kittenish, but desisting widow, was appropriately portrayed by Mrs. French. Fine music was rendered during the evening by the 1st Cavalry band. ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

##### FORT MONROE, VA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore American writes, June 29:

Batteries E and H, 3d Art., here for a month's target practice, with heavy guns and siege mortars, leave to-night for Washington. Capt. C. W. Hobbs and Lieut. Edgar Russell have been directed to remain here during the month of July. Batteries D and G, from Fort McHenry, arrive to-morrow.

Colonel and Mrs. Frank gave a delightful reception Wednesday in honor of Miss May Breckinridge, who is visiting Miss Alice Frank. Mrs. Frank is a charming hostess, and was assisted in entertaining her friends by Miss Breckinridge, Miss Carrie Storv, Miss May Miller, and her accomplished daughter. The fine band of the Artillery School rendered some choice selections during the evening. Among the guests were General and Mrs. Breckinridge, Pay Director Rufus Parks and wife, Commander Robley D. Evans, wife and daughter, and Pay Director Woodhull and daughter.

Major J. H. Gilman, Subsistence Department, and his brother, Mr. H. C. Gilman, of St. Paul, arrived Sunday.

Lieut. Frederick Strong, 4th Art., arrived Monday from Orchard Lake, on his way to join his battery at Atlanta, Ga., but will leave Mrs. Strong at the Hygeia until September.

Lieut. B. W. Dunn, 3d Art., arrived on a short visit Sunday. He is on college duty at Chester, Pa.

Gen. N. B. Sweetzer, retired, who has been spending the winter in Washington, arrived here with his family June 28 for the season.

Pay Director Rufus Parks, who has been here with his



family for the past two months, left yesterday for Boston, to which point he has been ordered as general storekeeper. Mrs. Parks will remain a month or six weeks longer.

Pay Director Wm. W. Woodhull, who arrived with his daughter last week, leaves for New York to-night, he having been ordered to duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The order abolishing inspection and parade on Sunday went into effect last week, and seems to be popular with the boys, more so, perhaps, than with the girls, who usually grace the dress parades with their presence.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Our garrison has been quite gay, as is usual in summer. June 4 Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy gave a very enjoyable dancing party to "bring out" their daughter, Miss Margaret. Dancing began at 9 p. m. and lasted till the "wee sma' hours." The debutante was very charmingly attired in a white India silk, low neck and short sleeves, and carried a bunch of La France buds. The ball was profusely decorated in marguerites, the flags, of course, figuring prominently. It being her eighteenth birthday, the figures 71 and 89 were outlined in marguerites on the wall; across the stage was a bank of the same flower, mixed with our glossy Oregon grape leaves, and balls of marguerites hung from the lamps. The young lady was the recipient of numerous very handsome bouquets, which were shown on a small table.

The next week Major and Mrs. Barber gave a very handsome drive home in party in honor of the guests, the Misses Neal, of Ohio. None but the unmarried people were invited, and they had a jolly time. At 12 an elaborate supper was served, after which the prizes were given. Col. McCoinbe and Miss O'Neil were the lucky ones, the consolation prize falling to Miss Kelly and Lieut. Martin.

With weekly hops and evening concerts twice a week, we manage to enjoy ourselves very much.

Major and Mrs. Sumner, Col. Lee, and Mr. Caball have returned from a week's very successful fishing trip. \* \* \*

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

LIEUTENANT BURNHAM, 6th Inf., left June 27 for Buford on a visit to his parents, and after a ten days' stay will leave for New York before rejoining at Fort Lewis, Colo.

Captain Pope of the prison is having all roads leading to the rapid transit road macadamized.

The Misses Mamie Fenlon, McFarland and Wilson made an inspection of the Military Prison June 26, under the guidance of Lieut. Cook, and expressed themselves as being pleased with the management of the institution and the courtesies extended to them.

The death of Moses Water, trader at Fort Riley, is announced. The deceased is well known. His death will be received with genuine regret.

Leave for one year has been granted Captain George W. Davis, 14th Inf., and during it he will actively engage in business in Chicago, and should this step prove a financial success will resign his commission in the Army. Captain Davis has won for himself quite a reputation as a civil engineer while in charge of the completion of the Washington monument.

The prize essays of the class just finished a two years' course were awarded to Lieuts. Reichman, 24th Inf., McAnaney, 9th Cav., and Burnham, 6th Inf. All three of the officers were promoted from the ranks, the first two in 1884 and Burnham in 1883. The subjects were: "Military Telegraph," "Desertion" and "Training and Education in the Army," respectively.

Capt. Walker, U. S. A., retired, is a guest of Capt. Rafferty, 6th Cav.

Capt. Whipple and family leave July 3 for New York, to be absent for the summer.

Lieut. Patterson, 14th Inf., and wife go to Fort Townsend, via Denver, and Vancouver Barracks.

Lieut. Wilson, 24 Inf., left June 30 for Fort Omaha.

In addition to the essays of Lieut. Reichman, McAnaney and Burnham, the essays of Lieut. McIntyre on "The Development of Military Science in the War of Secession" and that of Lieut. Patterson on "The Electric Telegraph and Signalling" have also been deemed worthy of the honor of publication. In fact, the essays of the class rank as a whole very high. The essay of Lieut. Reichman was on "Steam Transports" and not on "Telegraphy" as at first reported.

Lieut. Koebler, 6th Cav., left for New York June 29, where he will remain for a few days and sail for Europe.

Lieut. Reichman left July 1 for Monteville, La., to remain for a period.

Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 13th Inf., has arrived here from Fort Elliott in charge of military convicts, and before returning will enjoy a few days' leave.

The court of inquiry at Ft. Lewis to investigate charges made against 1st Sergt. James Warren, Troop F, 6th Cav., by Sergt. Wm. J. Tousey, same troop, is of the opinion "that Sergt. Warren is not guilty of making the proposal as charged against him and that the charge is the result of a general feeling of opposition in the troop against Sergt. Warren as 1st sergeant, and that no further action is necessary."

#### FORT HAYS, KANSAS.

The Kansas City Times says:

On Thursday, June 21, the enlisted men at this post gave an entertainment for the benefit of the Johnstown sufferers, and the sum of \$35 was raised and given to Col. Brady for forward.

Col. Brady, post commander, is universally liked by both men and officers. Since his coming here not a man has been confined and only three absentees reported.

June 1 a base ball association was formed here for the support of a base ball club. Out of courtesy to our commanding officer they were named the "Brady's."

Our band, under the leadership of Prof. Theodore A. Wurm, is in excellent condition and give us delightful concerts tri-weekly. Great credit is due our adjutant, 1st Lieut. George L. Turner, for the care he has taken in securing good musicians, thereby giving us one of the best bands in the Army.

June 23, Privates Daniel McKenzie, Co. D, 18th Infantry, and Albert Burles, Co. B, 18th Infantry, shot a match for a purse of \$20. The totals were: McKenzie 100, Burles 101, out of a possible 200. Both McKenzie and Burles will be heard from later on at the competition at Fort Leavenworth this season.

#### FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

The Times has these items:

Major D. W. Bonham, 7th Infantry, was registered at the Inter-Ocean Hotel, Cheyenne, June 15. He arrived from the East on the same day.

Lieut. J. A. Lockwood, 17th Infantry, has returned from a visit to friends in California.

Judge Sage, of the U. S. District Court of Ohio, was recently the guest of his son-in-law, Capt. J. M. Burns, 17th Infantry.

Capt. Aaron H. Appel, asst. surgeon, arrived with his family from Fort Sheridan June 17. He has relieved Lieut. F. J. Ives, asst. surgeon, who will leave in a few days for Fort Lyon, Colo. Mrs. Ives, who has been on a visit to Omaha, returned June 21, and will accompany her husband to his new station. She was two days too late to be present at the complimentary hop given Dr. Ives by the people of the garrison.

Capt. Paul R. Brown, asst. surgeon, who has a leave of absence on surgeon's certificate, will depart soon for Trinidad, Col. He expects to spend the greater part of his leave in that enterprising town.

Mrs. Offey, wife of Lieut.-Col. R. H. Offey, 17th Inf., has gone on a visit to Greeley, Colo., for her health.

## THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

#### N. Atl. Station.—R.-Adml. Bancroft Gherardi.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane.

At New York Navy-yard.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner.

At New York, undergoing repairs.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard.

Temporary flagship North Atlantic Station.

Mail for this ship should be sent to the care of the commandant of the New York yard.

At Nicholas Mole, Hayti, July 1. All well. She was to proceed at once to Port-au-Prince.

OSISPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg.

Cruising in Haytian waters. Was at St. Marks June 23. All well. Had recently returned from Port au Prince.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell.

At New York Navy-yard, undergoing repairs. It is expected that it will take at least three months to finish the ship.

S. Atlantic Station.—Act. Rear Adml. J. H. Gillis.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander G. W. Pigman.

Ordered home. Was reported by telegraph at Pernambuco, June 19. Expects to arrive at Hampton Roads the latter part of July.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed.

At Maldonado, Uruguay, April 20.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickens.

At Rosario, Uruguay, June 10.

European Station.—Commander B. H. McCalla in charge.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla.

At Gibraltar July 1, en route to Southampton, Eng.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. T. F. Kane.

Has been ordered to New York, and sailed from Leghorn for that port June 26. Will probably be relieved by the Chicago.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde.

Arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, May 29. All well. Has been ordered to return to New York by Oct. 1.

Pacific Station.—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward.

Orders have been sent to Comdr. Woodward, commanding the Adams, now en route to Honolulu, to proceed at once to Samoa to relieve the Alert and Nipsic, who are on the way to San Francisco.

The Adams left San Francisco, June 18, and it is expected, will take at least 20 days to make Honolulu. The orders went out on the steamer which left San Francisco June 29.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. G. Green.

En route to San Francisco as convoy to the Nipsic.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander J. B. Coghlan.

Arrived at Payta, Peru, May 4.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Store Ship.

Commander G. E. Wingate. At Pago-Pago, at last accounts, to remain until further orders.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

En route for San Francisco from Samoa under convoy of Alert. Will touch at Honolulu en route.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Albon C. Hodgson, in charge. At Mare Island, Cal., for repairs.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, —

Wrecked at Samoa March 15. Will be continued on the Navy list until sold or otherwise disposed of.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, —

Wrecked by hurricane at Apia, Samoa, March 15. Will be continued on Navy list until sold or otherwise disposed of.

Atlantic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer.

At Nagasaki, Japan, June 5.

MONACO, 3d rate, 6 guns. At Yokohama.

Japan. Lieut. Commander W. W. Reisinger is at present in charge of the vessel. The vessel will be repaired and continued on the station.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair.

At Yokohama, Japan, June 5.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig.

At Chemulpo, Korea, June 5.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr.

Arrived at Mozambique June 1. Would coal and proceed to Tamatave, Madagascar. Had Capt. Ru Verge and witness on board.

### Apprentice Training Squadron.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns. Commander P. F. Harrington.

At Norfolk, Va. It will be two months before the repairs are completed.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns. Comdr. B. P. Lamberton.

Left Newport, R. I., June 10, on regular cruise. Arrived at Cherbourg, France, July 1. Will visit Cadiz, Gibraltar and Madeira, in the order named, and return home not later than Oct. 1.

Address mail for the vessel as follows: Until July 1, care U. S. Consul, Cherbourg, France, and after that date care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, England.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse.

Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

### On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell.

At New York, undergoing repairs.

CHICAGO, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson.

Repairing at New York Navy-yard. Will go to Europe as flagship of the squadron. Will probably be ready about July 20.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles.

Sailed from New York for New London July 3, where Secretary Tracy will go aboard on July 5. She will then bring the Secretary to Newport.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson.

Arrived at New York July 1. Will go to Newport, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H., with freight, and return to Washington.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 galleons). Commander H. F. Pickens.

At Erie, Pa.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates.

At Norfolk undergoing repairs. Will probably be assigned as flagship of Pacific station.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook.

Arrived at Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., June 26. Will be overhauled and continue survey on coast of Lower California.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield.

N. Y. Public Marine School. On her summer cruise, left Cadiz, Spain, July 1, for Madeira. The programme of the cruise is as follows:

Leave Cadiz, Spain, July 2; leave Funchal, Madeira Islands, July 14; arrive back at Glen Cove August 8. Mail to the St. Mary's may be addressed to Cadiz up to June 9, Funchal June 30.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton.

Arrived at Sitka June 2. Left June 8 for Unalaska, thence to Point Barrow, where she will assist in erecting the Refuge Station authorized by Congress, and will then proceed on her cruise North with the whaling fleet.

All mail for the Thetis should be addressed U. S. S. Thetis Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander F. E. Chadwick.

At New York.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop.

Put in commission at Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., June 19, 1889.

### Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers, Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Will probably be put out of commission and used as a coal hulk at Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 1 gun, Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clad *Ajaz*, Catskill, Canonieus, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan and Wyandotte, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

### Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Junata—At Newport, R. I. Has been assigned to the training service. Will shortly be sent to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to be docked and repaired.

Saratoga—At Portsmouth, N. H., to undergo repairs. Will be transferred to State of Pennsylvania when repairs are finished. Comdr. James M. Forsyth ordered to command.

Portsmouth—At Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, undergoing repairs. Comdr. John Schouler ordered to command, July 3.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Albatross*, under the command of Lieut. Zera L. Tanner, was at Seattle on June 23, from which place she was to sail for Esquimaux (Vancouver's Island) to take on board Senator Dawes and committee, about July 7, and would proceed to Kodiak, and thence to Sitka. The *Albatross* has made a scientific exploration of the "inland passage" between Washington Territory and Sitka, including the adjacent bays and inlets; the large number of cases of invertebrates, fishes and mammals, collected by the ship, have reached the Smithsonian, but have not all been opened. So far 37 distinct species of fishes have been identified; the collection of invertebrates is rich. The *Albatross* is now at the commands of the Senatorial Committee; she will visit Kodiak, Sitka and other points not yet determined, but will return to San Francisco about Sept. 15.

The Fish Commission steamer *Grampus* has been ordered to Wood's Holl, Mass., to complete her outfitting for summer work, that of ascertaining the movements of fish at various depths and temperatures along the Gulf stream. She will not be ready to sail until about July 15. The *Fish Hawk* will soon go to Long Island Sound, where an investigation of the ravages of the star fish upon oyster beds, begun last year, will be continued, with a view to discovering some plan by which they may be prevented. On July 8, Commissioner McDonald, accompanied by Capt. J. W. Collins, in charge of the Division of Fisheries; J. J. O'Connell, chief clerk, and Mr. Moore, in charge of the distribution of fish, will leave in one of the commission's cars for a trip to the Pacific coast to inspect the fish station there. This is the first visit of these officials to the force west of the Rocky Mountains. They will be gone about a month.

Secretary Tracy's recent order reorganizing the Navy Department, is found to be contrary to existing law, so far as the transfer of the Hydrographic Office is concerned, as the act creating that office



provides that it shall be attached to the Bureau of Navigation. In consequence of that discovery that clause of the order will not be enforced until the law is amended, so as to allow the transfer of the office to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. The general provision of the statutes in regard to the business of the Navy Department is that it shall be distributed among the bureaus in such manner as the Secretary of the Navy shall judge to be expedient and proper. The Hydrographic Office, which was created by a later law, is the only office assigned by law to any particular bureau.—*N. Y. Times*.

The ram plates for the *Maine* have arrived at the Navy-yard from Carnegie's. Work on this vessel is in a very satisfactory shape.

Two British gunboats, the *Bramble* and *Peacock*, have been ordered to Delagoa Bay to look after British railroad interests there, said to have been infringed upon by the Portuguese.

ALL of the *Yorktown's* main battery is now in position, and all her shields are in place. The secondary battery is lacking with the exception of the two Gatlings. The guns as yet to be furnished are Hotchkiss rapid fire guns and revolving cannon.

THE U. S. S. *Quinnchaug*, Comdr. C. H. Davis commanding, which arrived at New York, June 17, from the European station, is now being dismantled at the Navy-yard, New York, and will soon go out of commission. She will probably again be repaired for service.

THE *Vesuvius* is nearly ready for her gun trial. The trouble with the firing valve has been eliminated, and with the repair of the damaged tube, recently injured by a premature discharge before the lower section of the gun was closed, the vessel will be in readiness for the final test.

THE Secretary of the Navy having determined that the term of Commodore Sicard, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, does not expire until January next, four years from the date of his confirmation, the subject of the choice of his successor has ceased, for the time being, to be a topic for the Navy quidnuncs.

CAPT. HENRY L. HOWISON, President of the Steel Board, will in all probability succeed Commodore Schley as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting on the 1st of August next. Commander Bradford, by reason of his expert knowledge on the subject of electric lighting, which now becomes an important feature of the work in this bureau, has also been spoken of in this connection, and were it not that he is so far down on the list of eligibles, he would be a most formidable candidate.

THE work of building up the *Puritan* from an originally designed, double turreted monitor into a barbette battle ship is already under way. The new designs for the *Puritan* are being sent on from Washington as fast as the draughtsmen can turn out the drawings. Recently two of the *Puritan's* boilers were hoisted out of her. This is in accordance with the designs which allow her two boilers less than the original number, the steam generating power thus lost being compensated for in the giving of forced draught to the remaining boilers.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR F. T. BOWLES, returned to the Norfolk Navy-yard from Washington, July 2, and reported that the Secretary had ordered the *Boston* to League Island to tow the monitor *Amphitrite* to Gosport Navy yard to be rebuilt. The *Amphitrite* will bring a load of material from League Island to be used in her construction. The survey of the *Constitution* arrived July 2 from the department, approved, for \$12,000. Work will be rushed as rapidly as possible. A number of new officers reported for duty at the yard July 2, and several midshipmen for the *Constitution*.

ADVISES from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., this week, state that Naval Constructor Hoover, in making an examination of the *Brooklyn* and *Essex*, was surprised at the apparent soundness of the *Brooklyn's* hull on the outside. On tapping her, however, the vessel showed up weak and rotten in a great many places. Her spars were found to be in a fairly good condition. The engines of the *Brooklyn* need extensive overhauling, and her boilers will have to be replaced altogether. The estimated cost of repairs is 12½ per cent. of her original cost of \$600,000. The *Essex* is in a fairly good condition, and the repairs on her will be of a general nature.

THE news brought by the steamship *Prins Willem*, which arrived at New York, June 25, of the seizure of the Clyde steamer *Ozama* on June 9 by Haytian war vessels and her release on the interference of the United States man-of-war *Ossipee* was confirmed on July 2 by the arrival of the *Ozama* herself. Capt. Rockwell went ashore, and, together with Minister Thompson, demanded the release of the *Ozama*. No attention was paid to them until the Haytians awoke to the fact that there had been another arrival in the inner harbor in the shape of the *Ossipee*. Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. Comdr. Kellogg promised to take the *Ozama* out forcibly if she was not immediately released. Then it was that Legation sent a courier to the shore with a paper containing the formal release of the *Ozama*, and the *Ozama* lost no time in steaming out of the harbor with flags flying and her whistles shrieking shrilly in notes of triumph. Accompanied by the *Ossipee* she made straight for Gonaves, and there discharged her cargo. Comdr. Kellogg made no demand for a money indemnity. That right rests with the owners of the seized steamer. Capt. Rockwell is a son of Capt. Rockwell of the *Yantic*, and most of the men on the *Ossipee* had served under him in that vessel. Comdr. Kellogg telegraphed the facts of the case to the Navy Department from Mole St. Nicholas. The *Ozama* was seized on the theory that Gonaves is a blockaded port. The United States does not recognize the blockade.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### Ordered.

JUNE 28.—Lieutenant Hugo Osterhaus, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

JUNE 29.—Naval Cadets Clarence M. Stone, Thomas Washington, Edward Moale, Jr., Edward H. Durell and Wm. S. Cloke, to duty in the Coast Survey.

JULY 1.—P. A. Surgeon C. W. Rush, to the Naval Academy.

P. A. Paymaster H. E. Drury, to delay reporting

for duty on board the *Ranger* until August 30 next. JULY 2.—Lieutenant-Commander Samuel Belden, as executive of the receiving-ship *Franklin* at Norfolk, Va.

##### Detached.

JUNE 29.—Commander Henry Glass, as a member of the Board connected with the trial of the *Charleston* and ordered to special duty at the Navy Department.

Lieutenant-Commander Chapman C. Todd, from the Naval Academy, July 15, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on duty in connection with the preparation of the *Charleston* for sea.

JULY 1.—P. A. Paymaster C. M. Ray, from the *Ranger* August 30 next, instead of July 31.

JULY 2.—Lieutenant B. O. Scott, from the Trenton and ordered to the receiving-ship *New Hampshire* at Newport, R. I.

Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Morong, from duty on board the receiving-ship *New Hampshire*, July 15, and ordered to the receiving-ship *Independence* at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieutenant Hugo Osterhaus, from duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., July 13, and ordered to the steamer *Enterprise* at Southampton, England, per North German Lloyd steamer *Saale*, leaving New York July 17.

JULY 3.—Chief Engineer W. B. Brooks, from duty at the West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y., and ordered to proceed to the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works at Richmond, Va., for duty as inspector of machinery of the Texas, building at that place.

P. A. Engineer H. N. Stevenson, from duty at the Quintard Iron Works, N. Y., and ordered to Chester, Pa., for duty in connection with the machinery of the Concord and Bennington.

Lieutenant F. H. Lefavor, from the *Yantic* and granted sick leave.

##### Commissioned.

JUNE 29.—Paymaster J. E. Tolfree, commissioned pay director, Aug. 10, 1888.

Lieutenant Harry McL. P. Huse, commissioned lieutenant (junior grade), June 27, 1889.

##### Appointments.

JULY 1.—Assistant Engineer Lloyd Bankson, Ensign G. W. Street, and Ensign J. G. Tawressey, appointed assistant naval constructor from July 1, 1889.

##### Retired.

JUNE 29.—Pay Director C. P. Wallach, retired July 4.

#### MARINE CORPS.

JUNE 28.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Hebb has been detached from the command of the Marine Barracks at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command the marine guard at Boston, Mass.

Major George Porter Houston has been relieved from the command of the Marine Barracks at Boston, Mass., and ordered to command the Marine Barracks at League Island, Pa.

Captain John H. Higbee has been ordered to the command of the Marine Barracks at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1889.

G. O. 373. The Office of "General Inspector of the Pay Corps" having been instituted, for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of pay officers, commanding and other officers are hereby directed to afford all facilities to the General Inspector to enable him to carry out his duty.

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., June 26, 1889.

AFTER embarkation and complete preparation the cadets on the *Constitution* were anxious to get to sea, for it was very tantalizing to be so near shore and be unable to visit it. The 1st Class were given the privilege of visiting the Austrian practice ship *Saida*, at anchor just outside the harbor, and all took advantage of it, as they were desirous to see the manner in which the Austrian cadets were treated, and to compare the respective merits of the *Constitution* and the *Saida*. There were 23 Austrian cadets, and their course of instruction and practical service is much the same as that of a naval cadet, four years being spent at school and two on a practice cruise. The naval cadets, however, are sent on a seagoing ship, and to some regular station, during these two years; but the Austrian cadets take their cruise together on one ship, the *Saida*. Of course, there may be advantages in either system; but in the eyes of a naval cadet the system of instruction and practical service is much the same as that of a naval cadet, four years being spent at school and two on a practice cruise. The naval cadets, however, are sent on a seagoing ship, and to some regular station, during these two years; but the Austrian cadets take their cruise together on one ship, the *Saida*. Of course, there may be advantages in either system; but in the eyes of a naval cadet the system of instruction and practical service is much the same as that of a naval cadet, four years being spent at school and two on a practice cruise. The naval cadets, however, are sent on a seagoing ship, and to some regular station, during these two years; but the Austrian cadets take their cruise together on one ship, the *Saida*. 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SOME credence has been given to the statement that  
the Apache Indian prisoners now at Mt. Vernon Bar-  
racks, Ala., were to be returned to Arizona. This  
has not been contemplated, but the rumor doubt-  
less arose from the fact that Major-General How-  
ard had in contemplation for some time past the  
removal of these Indians to a more suitable location  
within the Division of the Atlantic, and had  
asked for the services of Captain F. E. Pierce, 1st  
U. S. Infantry, now on the Pacific Coast, because of  
his familiarity with Apache customs and languages.  
Secretary Proctor, in furtherance of General How-  
ard's desire, has sent Captain John G. Bourke, U. S.  
Army, and Professor Painter, of the Indian Rights  
Commission of Boston, South with a view of finding  
a home for the Apaches. The band, which has been  
in captivity three years, numbers in all about 380  
souls. It is designed, if practicable, to purchase  
10,000 acres for their accommodation and place them  
upon it.

The Savannah News says: "The investigation of  
the charges made by Mr. Curtis against Messrs.  
Greene and Gaynor, river and harbor contractors,  
and indirectly against Lieut. O. M. Carter, U. S. A.,  
the engineer in charge of the river and harbor work  
on this part of the Atlantic coast, has been con-  
cluded. There is no doubt about what the report of  
Inspector General Hughes, U. S. A., will be. It can-  
not be otherwise than a complete exoneration of  
the parties against whom the charges were lodged.  
Against Lieut. Carter, no direct charge of wrong  
doing was made, and, on the witness stand, Mr. Cur-  
tis said he had no such charge to make against him.  
In fact, as far as anything of a corrupt character  
was concerned, Mr. Curtis had nothing, either di-  
rectly or indirectly, to say against him. The inter-  
est of the people in the investigation related chiefly  
to the Government works of which Lieut. Carter  
has the direction. There was no testimony in the  
investigation that was calculated to cause them to  
question either his integrity or his competency.  
They have always had confidence in him, and their  
confidence is unshaken."

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**ARMYNAVY.**

**VIOLATION OF TRADE MARKS.**

At the large establishment of Hartley and  
Graham, in this city, we were shown last week  
three pistols of Belgian production, which, so far  
as the assumption of trade and commercial marks  
could assure a casual and inexperienced glance, were  
made by Smith and Wesson. The larger one in  
general contour and appearance was a *fac simile*  
of the American revolver. In a medallion on its  
hand-grip was the S. and W. monogram, and  
stamped on the barrel the legend, "Smith and Wes-  
son, Springfield, Mass., Patented," etc., etc. The  
revolvers were made in Liege, and were sent out  
to Messrs. H. and G. by a business correspondent  
as samples of Belgian production, there being, of  
course, no intent to seek a market for them in this  
country. In mechanical execution and finish they  
are simply horrible—so coarse and suggestive of  
refractory material that no American purchaser  
would do more than look at them. The barrels,  
cylinders and frames are probably of malleable  
iron. The lock operation, which depends on sim-  
ple mechanism, is fairly good; but a close observa-  
tion shows plainly that the rotation of the cylinders  
offers no mathematical certainty of friendly rela-  
tions with the barrel, while the ends of the rifling,  
seen at the muzzle, leave it a question whether  
the grooves are actual facts in the barrel or only  
suggestions to the eye. The larger size, corres-  
ponding to the American 44 cal. 5-in. barrel, was  
said to cost \$2.50 in Liege, which, with the duty,  
will place it in the American market at about  
\$3.25; the list price of the American revolver is  
\$10.40. Considering the relative qualities of the  
two pistols, and the fact that \$1 a day is excep-  
tional pay in Liege for the best artisan in gun  
work, the price of the American is the more reason-  
able.

The question arises—Is there any recourse  
through international law against so serious viola-  
tion of the rights of Industrial Property? This  
may be answered in the affirmative. So long ago  
as 1873 a conference was held at Vienna of repre-  
sentatives of leading European and American  
Powers for the purpose of establishing a uniform  
system of patents in Europe. This conference  
proving inconsequent, an International Congress  
was called at Paris in 1878, which formulated an  
elaborate programme for consideration by a follow-  
ing Congress in 1880. This Congress adopted a



scheme, the articles of which were embodied in a convention, which has since (March 6, 1883) been ratified by Belgium, Brazil, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Domingo, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunis. To the convention the United States adhered by Presidential proclamation June 11, 1887. While as to patents the convention has so far offered no satisfactory or, as it appears, definite settlement of serious questions, but is still to consider them, as to trade and commercial marks the provisions seem to be full and, if availed of, decisive, in the signatory dominions. We quote as follows:

Article VI.—Every trade or commercial mark regularly deposited in the country of origin shall be admitted to deposit and so protected in all the other countries of the Union.

Article VIII.—The commercial name shall be protected in all the countries of the Union without obligation of deposit, whether it forms part or not of a trade or commercial mark.

Article IX.—Every production bearing unlawfully a trade or commercial mark or a commercial name, may be seized upon importation into those of the States of the Union in which such mark or such name has a right to legal protection. The seizures shall take place either at the instance of the public prosecutor or of the interested party, conformably to the domestic legislation of each State.

The succeeding articles carry out and emphasize the injunctions of these quoted. The convention may be found in full in the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1887, and in an interesting *résumé* of the several conferences of the "International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property," prepared, under direction of the Commissioner, by Examiner Seely of the U. S. Patent Office, issued at the Government Printing Office, September, 1887. The convention is subject to such amendments as reasonable trial of its provisions may show to be necessary, the "International Union" being a permanent organization. The next conference will be held at Madrid during the present year.

It is said that not only is the trade and commercial mark of the Smith and Wesson revolver pirated in Liege, but likewise that of the Colt. In the industrial city of Eibar, in Spain, the same violation of trade rights is a common practice. The S. and W. monogram originated with the patented grip model of 1879, and in copying it the European imitators are liable to prosecution for violation of both trademark and patent. Patents have their prescribed limit; but these stamped legends, which record not only a long honored term of enterprise but an equally honored standard of production, descend from generation to generation of workers, and are often among the most valuable possessions of successful firms. The Smith and Wesson Company has at various times attempted to prevent the fraudulent uses of its name and trade mark, and is now conducting a suit in Belgium for an injunction, with, we are glad to know, the prospect of a successful issue.

We shall be glad to see those of our own constituency who have and are suffering those violations of trade and commercial comity, of which we have given but one individual instance, test the powers and virtue of the Convention which binds the signatory States. The essential difficulty with American mechanisms, not only of small arms but of other types, in competition with European wares, is their superior excellence of workmanship and consequently greater cost. But when the superior excellence of workmanship wins at last, as it often does even against the lower prices of the Europeans, the trick of *fac-simile* production is tried and the fraud carried to the extent of forging trade and commercial marks. Now that there is a chance of justice offered, all the resources of the State Department should be called upon to secure it.

THE retirement of Brevet Major General John G. Parke, colonel, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., which is announced this week, recalls what we had to say concerning his distinguished record of service and brilliant professional attainments on his assumption of the position of Superintendent of the Military Academy in August, 1887. (JOURNAL of August 27, pp. 86, 87.) After a recapitulation of his military career, we congratulated the Academy at its having received such a gratifying evidence that the military authorities were determined that its head should be an officer not alone of honorable record, but whose high scientific attainments gave ample assurance that the character and efficiency of the great national institution would be zealously and

consistently maintained. That General Parke has done all that was expected of him is obvious to all having a knowledge of the present excellent condition of the Academy, in each and every respect, and he retires from its control, and from active service in the Army, with the respect and admiration of his fellow soldiers and of the country.

#### AN UNARMED NATION.

THE New York Sun, which was so fierce a few years ago for cutting the Army down to 10,000 men, when it finds its theories brought home, through the defective reasoning of another, very wisely changes its opinion. In its issue of June 29 the Sun says:

President Francis Amasa Walker, of the Boston Institute of Technology, in the course of an address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University the other day, took occasion to praise the peaceful policy of the United States, and to urge that it be continued. "Let it be our pride," he said, "as it is our privilege, to remain the great unarmed nation, as little fearing harm from any as desiring to do wrong to any." Let us, he said, in effect, stick to business, develop our resources, and spend for the public use and improvement for charity, literature and science, the wealth which others waste on frontier fortresses and floating castles.

This sort of talk is very well in its way, and gives great satisfaction to the members of the American Peace Society and all the enthusiasts who dream of universal arbitration, universal peace and the federation of the world. But it goes too far and contains a perilous error. Of course we all want peace, and a peaceful development of its own resources is the proper policy of the United States. The American people will not seek quarrels with other nations. We have had war enough. But if it becomes necessary to maintain our rights against a foreign nation by stern processes than diplomacy or arbitration, what can "a great unarmed nation" do? At present, for instance, there are disputes of long standing with Canada. There may arise grave causes of international dispute in the Behring Sea question. It is known to all the world that our seacoast and lake coast is absolutely defenceless. If a quarrel is fastened upon us, or an inevitable cause of war comes up, we are sure, whatever our ultimate prospect of success may be, to suffer almost irreparable loss by the destruction of our seacoast cities. The knowledge of this fact will not tend to make maritime powers of the first or even of the second class regard our pretensions as very serious. In other words, we could not in any negotiations in which the other party had at stake interests great enough to be worth fighting for, have the standing which would belong to us if it was known that we were always ready for a scuffle.

There is nothing inconsistent with a peaceful policy in being able to defend ourselves. The dream of an unarmed nation is a beautiful dream, doubtless, but it is nonsense. An unarmed nation is at the mercy of all other nations, and they are armed. A few hours' work performed by the warships of an enemy would destroy a hundred times more wealth than is needed to build and maintain a system of national defenses. To be such an unarmed nation as, by an almost criminal neglect and folly, the United States is today, is to be exposed to insult without the means of punishing it, and to be unable to maintain its rights or its dignity except with words and pieces of paper. A nation can be peaceable and be insured against the risks and losses of war. If Gen. Walker finds any cause for pride in the disgracefully helpless condition of the United States, "the great unarmed nation," he must have a peculiar sort of pride.

There is no question of imitating the great military and naval establishments of Europe. The question for the United States is a question of self-defence.

General Walker apparently forgets that the average age of a generation is some thirty years only, and that what one generation learns the one that succeeds it must learn over again. The world is not governed by the conservative opinion of students and college presidents, but by an average sentiment, which such lusty young fellows as we all were thirty years ago have their full share in producing. The class to which General Walker now belongs were of his present way of thinking when he joined with his fellows in creating the disturbance which came in his generation, and which is likely at any future time to be repeated. Is it not wise, therefore, to provide for the contingencies of the future, and not forget, because age has made us superlatively virtuous, that passion still beats hot the blood of youth? De Fonseca, more wise than General Walker, says: "Without attempting to fathom the works of the Creator, or presumptuously to determine the dispensations of omnipotence, by condemning what may be beyond our power to comprehend, and to investigate whether the known evils attending war may not be compensated by latent blessings derived from it, we may safely assert, from the annals of the world, as well as from the general course of nature, that dissension, inherent in mankind, will ever disturb its peace. Let the philosopher indulge in the sophistic dream of an uninterrupted cessation of hostility, and the philanthropist, as well as the devout man, though perhaps both much mistaken in their speculations, unite to cherish the hope of seeing realized the delightful vision; the wise man, who smiles at the thought, will never neglect the precaution of defence that may place him beyond the grasp of ambition, nor remain deaf to the voice of reason, which imperiously calls for the necessity of an Army ready to take the field in the event of aggression. The art of war can, therefore, not incur the reflection of inutility; nay, from its immediate intention and its immense results, it must for

ever stand prominent among the acquirements of human knowledge; a sword drawn keeps another in the scabbard; tactics thus considered may be revered by those who even seek for universal and uninterrupted concord as the strongest and the most efficacious pillar of the temple of Peace."

THE vacancy in the Adjutant-General's Department, caused by the retirement of Adjutant-General Drum, has, somewhat to the discomfiture of the prophets, fallen to a very worthy and gallant officer, with an excellent war record, Captain Arthur MacArthur, Jr., 18th U. S. Infantry, son of Judge MacArthur, of Washington, who was born June 2, 1845, so that he is in the prime of life. In August, 1862, when but a boy, he was commissioned adjutant of the 24th Wisconsin Volunteers, and was engaged at the battles of Perryville and Stone River. In January, 1863, he was promoted major and took gallant part in a series of battles in Tennessee and Georgia, being wounded at Kennesaw Mountain. In June, 1864, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel. At the battle of Franklin, Tenn., he was twice wounded. In May, 1865, he was promoted colonel of his regiment having, in the meantime, received the brevet of colonel for his gallantry at Franklin and in the Atlanta campaign. Major MacArthur's record during the war was an exceptionally brilliant one, and he was specially mentioned in orders for conspicuous gallantry and daring, on one occasion recapturing Union batteries at the very moment the enemy was about to turn them upon the Union forces, and taking ten battle flags and four hundred prisoners. This was when he was nineteen years of age. He was mustered out June 10, 1865, and February 23, 1866, joined the Regular Army as 2d lieutenant of the 17th Infantry and was promoted 1st lieutenant the same day. In the following July he was promoted captain of the 36th Infantry, placed on the unassigned list in 1869, and in 1870 was assigned to the 13th Infantry, with which regiment he has been identified ever since. Such is an outline of the professional career of Major MacArthur, and it will be admitted by all, we fancy, that in making his selection, President Harrison has given full weight to length of service and distinguished military record. Indeed a caller upon the JOURNAL on Wednesday said to us: "MacArthur is the very man for the place—a good soldier and an accomplished gentleman."

THE specific cadet longevity case, given in the JOURNAL of June 15, having called for a similar illustration of an enlisted longevity case, the following is published "for the information and guidance of all concerned." X. served three years as an enlisted man and was appointed second lieutenant of infantry April 27, 1866, promoted first lieutenant October 3, 1866, and captain July 1, 1868. Under the provisions of the act of June 17, 1878, he was entitled to count his enlisted service from that date in computing his longevity pay, and it is assumed that he did so and has been paid in full from said date. His longevity status is as follows:

First due April 27, 1866—Paid from April 27, 1871.  
Second due April 27, 1873—Paid from April 27, 1876.  
Third due April 27, 1878—Paid from June 17, 1878.  
Fourth due April 27, 1883—Paid from April 27, 1883.

Under the "Watson decision" he is entitled to the following amounts:

First longevity...	April 27, 1866, to July 14, 1870, 800 ratios at 30 cents.....	\$240 70
	July 15, 1870, to April 26, 1871, 10 per cent. on \$1,500 per annum.....	117 40
Second longevity...	April 27, 1873, to April 26, 1876, 10 per cent., as above.....	375 00
Third longevity...	April 27, 1878, to June 17, 1878, 10 per cent., as above.....	21 63
		\$754 82

Should Comptroller Butler's decision not be upset, an unlikely event, however, no allowance could be made for the period from March 2, 1867, to June 15, 1870, therefore, the first item in this statement should be deducted.....

Leaving a balance due Captain X. of..... \$514 1\*

THE Fourth of July—the glorious Fourth—Thursday of this week, was duly observed by the Services, and at many of our military posts athletic sports, with suitable prizes, were the order of the day. There was no lack of patriotism and the Stripes and Stars were duly honored on every parade and on every deck.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says: "From the manner in which applications for the position of post chaplain in the Army



have been pouring in since the inauguration of President Harrison one would suppose that the average minister of the Gospel considered the number of these positions unlimited, or that the President had power to make vacancies at will. Within the past few months no less than 250 applications of this character have been received at the White House and War Department. The President will have but one appointment during the present year, to fill the vacancy occasioned on Aug. 29 by the retirement of Post Chaplain George W. Collier. Unless some unforeseen casualties occur, President Harrison will have only six more post chaplaincies at his disposal during the remainder of his term. Four of these are due in the early part of next spring, one in September, 1891, and one in January, 1892."

THE projects for field operations to take place during the present summer in the Departments of the Missouri, the Platte and Dakota, under General Orders No. 105, of 1888 (published in detail some days since), have been approved by the Major-General Commanding the Army—after amendment excepting the troops at Fort Lewis, Colo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from taking part. Field exercises for the Fort Lewis troops are left to the discretion of the Department Commander.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 28, 1889.

To the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Following received: "St. Paul, Minn., June 27, 1889. Telegram of this date received. Three companies 25th Infantry were sent to Ravalli Flathead reservation on 25th instant by Commanding Officer Missoula, upon call made by the Flathead Indian Agent and pursuant to general directions given by me on 24th. Indian Agent and Captain Lawson, 25th Infantry, in command, have reported troops no longer required, but upon request last night by Governor White, of Montana, to hold force until he could take personal investigation of reports made to him of threat of violence by Indians on withdrawal of troops. I directed force to remain until further orders. From report of Indian Agent and report to-day from Captain Lawson there seems no reason to apprehend further trouble. Ruger, Brigadier-General, Comdr."

In the absence of Major-General Crook:  
(Signed) R. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjutant-General.

A LONDON correspondent of the New York Times writes: "The marriage of the Princess Louise, daughter of the Prince of Wales, to Lord Fife, will be the most popular that has occurred in England since that of her parents, over a quarter of a century ago. Lord Fife is perilously near 40, but looks younger and is always thought of as a young man. He has a handsome face and figure, is an excellent landlord, and is a fairly wealthy man as great nobles go. The choice of Lord Fife is vastly preferable to that of any German importation. As one paper puts it, 'better a British subject than a foreign object.'"

SECRETARY PROCTOR spent the Fourth with his family in Vermont. He is due in Washington again on Monday, but will remain only a few days to dispose of the most urgent matters, and will then go North for several weeks vacation. Private Secretary Partridge will not return to Washington until the Secretary comes back from his summer vacation. Major-General Schofield is acting Secretary of War.

THE General Depots of the Q. M. D. have this week been assigned new commanders, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Chandler, in New York since January, 1888, going to Philadelphia; Lieut.-Colonel M. I. Ludington, in Philadelphia since July 7, 1888, to San Francisco, and Lieut.-Colonel R. N. Batchelder, in San Francisco since Oct. 15, 1887, to New York.

THE Illinois division of the Sons of Veterans have appointed a committee for the purpose of raising money to erect a monument over the grave at Petersburg, Ill., of Dr. B. F. Stevenson, the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE one hundred and eleventh anniversary of the battle of Monmouth was observed at Freehold, N. J., June 28, with appropriate ceremonies. The address of welcome was delivered by Theodore W. Morris, President of the Monmouth Battle Monument Commission, and several other leading citizens and patriots spoke on the occasion.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y. H.

JULY 1, 1889.

BATTERY M left for Fisher's Island this week for rifle practice. Major Charles B. Throckmorton is commandant of the camp, Lieut. Rogers, adjutant, and Lieut. Blunt, quartermaster.

Lieut. Herman C. Schumm joined his battery at camp, after a pleasant leave of absence, spent at his home in Milwaukee. Mrs. Schumm is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dunn, in Chester, Pa.

Miss Mamie Schenck graduated with honors from St. Mary's Academy, Clifton, S. I., on June 29.

Through the courtesy of Col. Lodor, the "Clifton Tennis Club" meets twice a week on the Wadsworth Parade grounds, and tends to enliven the rather monotonous tedium of garrison life. "EIMA."

LIEUTENANT L. L. REAMEY and Mrs. Reamey left Washington, July 4, on a visit to New York.

## U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, 1889.

THE report begins by stating that the Board convened on June 1, and organized by the election of Commodore George Brown as President, Senator Butler as Vice President, and Lieut. Wainwright as Secretary. The Board unanimously recommends that the academic course be reduced from six to four years, and that at the end of four years the cadets be commissioned as ensigns; that it should be required by law that the designation of persons for appointment and their alternates be made one year in advance when practicable, and that the maximum limit of age for entrance be 19 instead of 20 years. The moral, discipline and scholarship of the Academy have improved in the last four years, but, as it would be desirable for the Government to find occupation for more graduate cadets than are now taken annually into the Naval Service, Congress should put these young men into the Revenue Marine Service.

All essential studies are taken up, excepting International Law, which is absolutely indispensable. Room for this study should be made by diminishing the volume of work in some other department, as the demand upon the time and mental ability of the cadets is excessive. The cadets are all vigorous, active and in first class physical and mental condition. More opportunity should be given for instruction in the mechanical arts. The unused hospital should be either sold or made use of in some way and additional quarters be furnished for the instructors of the Academy.

The exercises on the *Wyoming* were performed in a very satisfactory manner and with considerable spirit. The cadets labored under great disadvantages, due to the heavy spars, old fashioned blocks, and poor fitting sails. These will be done away with when the new practice ship is completed. In the Department of Ordnance the practical work shows careful training. The target practice was exceedingly well done. The discipline is all that is required for a high order of military training. The regulations are exacting, but are so enforced as to establish pleasant relations between the officers and cadets. The equipment now available in this Department is partly obsolete. A new triple expansion marine engine should be built for the use of the Department, and the boilers now in use be replaced by those of modern construction. Some arrangements should be made also so that the engine may be worked under conditions similar to those obtaining at sea. A small stationary engine for experimental purposes with dynamometers for measuring its horse-power, etc., should be supplied, the facilities for wood work enlarged, and the blacksmith shop supplied with a power blast. A large proportion of the summer should be devoted to the cultivation of manual dexterity in the cadets through workshop practice. A certain number of the visitors should go to the Academy prior to the closing week of the academic year and examine the work in progress.

As to the study of mathematics the course is extensive and exacting, but not necessarily so. But the scheme adopted in the division of the cadets into sections, then the subsequent instruction of these sections, is one which the Board cannot approve. Any scheme which restricts the instruction of the head of the department to that section of the class which is highest in scholarship is false in principle and pernicious in practice, under the conditions which exist at the Academy. Undue prominence is given to the system of daily marks and averages. The existence of this system is considered one of the reasons why so small a proportion of the class is graduated. The so called electives, which are really extras, should be given up so far as they take the form of recitations upon which marks are given which are allowed to tell upon the cadet's rank. Such time as can be spared by the better scholars should be devoted to practical exercises or to recreation.

The Department of Physics is well equipped, and the method of instruction all right. Owing to the extensive application of electrical appliances on board ship there ought to be an electrical plant similar to that in use on the best equipped vessels at the Academy. The Board recommends that a permanent assistant to the head of the Department of Physics should be provided. In applied mechanics there ought to be some appliances for the experimental study of the laws of elasticity, the elastic limit, elongation and torsional rigidity of materials used in construction.

The finances seem well administered and the interests of the Government and cadets carefully guarded. The Library is well arranged. An appendix to the report of the Board is the testimony given by many of the heads of departments of instruction in response to an invitation by the Board.

## NICARAGUA.

A LETTER from Nicaragua in the Panama Star and Herald of June 8 states that exceedingly strained relations exist between that country and Costa Rica, caused by the fact that some 50 miles of the proposed Nicaragua Canal will skirt Costa Rica territory. Talk in the Costa Rica Senate is to the effect that war is inevitable if an attempt is made to cut the canal through any part of that country.

SEVERAL changes in the stations of A. A. G.'s will probably be determined upon after the return of the Secretary of War on Monday next, though they may not take effect until the early autumn. Col. Wood, it is expected, will go to Washington, and Majors Ward and Sheridan will be assigned elsewhere. Major MacArthur, the newly appointed Adjutant General, has already been ordered to Washington for his first tour of duty.

CAPTAIN BOURKE, 3d Cavalry, who, with Professor Painter, of Boston, recently visited North Carolina under special instruction from the Secretary of War to select a 10,000 acre tract of land with the view to locating Geronimo and his band thereon, returned to Washington on Wednesday. It is expected that a reservation will be procured somewhere in the mountains of North Carolina. The Department is decidedly opposed to the return of these Indians to the other side of the Mississippi, for once there they are no telling when they may escape into Mexico.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We are in receipt of the following new publications:

A Memoir of the Last Year of the War for Independence, in the Confederate States of America, containing an Account of the Operations of his Command in the Years 1864 and 1865, by Lieut.-General Jubal A. Early, of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. Dedicated to the memory of the heroic dead, who fell fighting for Liberty, Right, and Justice. "Deo Vindice." Lynchburg: Published by Charles W. Hutton.

English History by Contemporary Writers; The Crusade of Richard I., 1189-92. Selected and arranged by T. A. Archer, B. A. G. P. Putnam's Sons: The Knickerbocker Press.

Duke of Wellington, by Geo. Hooper. Macmillan and Co. A Popular History of California from the Earliest Period of its Discovery to the Present Time, by Lucia Norman. Second edition. Revised and enlarged by T. E. San Francisco: The Bancroft Company.

Home Rule and Federation. With Remarks on Law and Government and International Anarchy; and with a Proposal for the Federal Union of France and England, as the Most Important Step to the Federation of the World, by a Doctor of Medicine, author of "The Elements of Social Science." London: E. Truelove, 256 High Holborn.

Flag Drill for Signallers, by F. W. Sibbald, Serjt.-Major, School of Signalling, Aldershot. Printed and published by Gale and Polden, Brompton Works.

Saint-Maixent Souvenirs d'Ecole Militaire, par Ch. Des Ecorces, Préface de Théo Crite. Illustrations de Bajouette Assien. 5e édition. Imprimerie à Librairie Militaire. Henri Charles-Lavauzelle.

Catechism on the Manual of Instruction in Army Signalling, etc., by Major L. Elye, the Royal Marines, L. I., and Captain E. Rhodes, D. S. O., Royal Berkshire Regiment, Gale and Polden, Brompton Works, Chatham.

Abstract of the Elements of Geography, arranged in tabular form by H. C. Symonds (West Point), Sing Sing, N. Y. H. C. Symonds.

Règlements Militaires Étrangers. Règlements du 12 Février, 1887, sur Le tu de l'infanterie Allemande. Henri Charles-Lavauzelle.

Principles of Procedure in Deliberative Bodies, by George Glover Crocker, President Massachusetts Senate, 1883. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Battalion Drill Made Easy, In Accordance with the New Infantry Drill, including the Corrections and Additions Contained in Army Orders of March, 1889. Fourth edition. Enlarged and re-written on an entirely new and improved principle, together with 57 illustrations: Brigade Drill Made Easy (Illustrated), In Accordance with the New Infantry Drill; by William Gordon, 2d Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, author of "Company and Battalion Drill Made Easy," "Skirmishing, Attack, and Defence for a Company, Battalion, and Brigade," "Duties of Guides and Markers in Company, Battalion, and Brigade Movements," "Officer's Pocket Book," "Sergeant's Pocket Book," "Hints to Young Soldiers," "Catechism on Company Drill," "Catechism on Battalion Drill," etc., etc. Fourth edition. Revised and re-written on an entirely new and improved principle, together with numerous additional illustrations. Gale and Polden, Brompton Works.

## REVENUE MARINE.

JUNE 28.—3d Lieut. J. B. Hall, from waiting orders, and ordered to the Stevens at Newbern, N. C.

JULY 1.—Capt. N. S. Simmonds has been assigned to temporary duty on the steamer Forward, now undergoing repairs at Baltimore.

Chief Engineer John W. Collins, to special duty at East Boston, Mass., as superintendent of construction for new boats for Deltas.

The Revenue cutter Grant is laid up at Brooklyn, N. Y., undergoing temporary repairs. All of the officers, except the captain, 1st lieutenant and chief engineer, have been temporarily detached, and part of crew discharged.

Capt. Erick Gabrielson has been detached from command of the U. S. R. S. Hamilton, at Egbertown, Mass., and assigned temporarily to the command of the Crawford, at Charleston, S. C.

Secretary Windom, it is announced, has approved the report of the Board of Examiners of the Marine Hospital Service, which recently convened in Washington. These examinations were for positions in the Medical Corps of the service. There were 26 applicants, and four were found qualified for appointment and will be recommended to the President for appointment in the order of merit as vacancies occur. The names of the successful candidates are John F. Grenevoit, of Louisiana; George B. Young, of New York; William G. Stimpson, of the District of Columbia, and Benjamin W. Brown, of Virginia. There is one vacancy at present.

CAPTAIN ROBT. BOYD has taken quarters at Wilson's Hotel, New Preston, Conn.

LIEUTENANT WM. C. STRONG has left New York and is now in Delta, Delta Company, Colo.

SERGEANT WEBER, Signal Corps, who was recently tried by court-martial on charges growing out of personal difficulties with Lieut. Watkins, has been sentenced to be reprimanded in General Orders.

CAPTAIN J. G. BOURKE, 3d Cavalry, it is expected, will shortly leave Washington to accept an appointment as A. D. C. on the staff of Gen. Crook. The permission of the Secretary of War was obtained several months ago.

SECRETARY TRACY left Washington July 2 with the Presidential party for Woodstock, Conn. On July 5 he will take the *Despatch*, which was ordered there for the purpose from Norfolk, for Newport and thence around to Brooklyn.

THE retirement, July 2, of Colonel John G. Parke, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., promotes Lieut. Col. David C. Houston to colonel; Major William H. H. Benyard to lieutenant colonel; Capt. E. H. Ruffner to major; 1st Lieut. T. A. Bingham to captain, and 2d Lieut. M. M. Patrick to first lieutenant.

WE are requested to contradict the report of the engagement of Naval Cadet C. N. C. (fley, U. S. N., to Miss Madge Greenleaf, daughter of Major C. R. Greenleaf, U. S. A. It appeared in a Washington paper and the page of our paper on which it appears had gone to press before the contradiction was received.

COMMANDER CHEVALIER VON BECKER and the officers of the Austrian man-of-war *Saida*, which arrived at New York a fortnight ago, were entertained at dinner at the Hotel Brunswick July 2 by the members of the Austrian Consular Corps of this city. Twenty-two officers and midshipmen of the man-of-war were present.

The contract for the Merriam equipments (knapsacks) has not yet been made, as the manufacturer proposes to furnish 1,000 at \$4.50 each, which the Department understands to be 50 cents more than charged to private parties.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

The theory of the Camp of Instruction at Peekskill is that by making every officer and man comfortable, all the time may be given to military instruction. The regiments in the cities have a few battalion drills and ceremonies during the course of the year, but the separate companies, being by themselves throughout the State in small towns, have no such opportunities. Neither the regiments or separate companies have sufficient opportunities for outdoor or parade, guard mounting and guard duty. All this must necessarily be learned in camp. If, therefore, details were sent in advance from each organization to put up tents, and men while in camp were required to look out for themselves, all the one week of their stay would be necessary to make themselves comfortable. So the State very wisely considers it money well spent by having ready for each organization as it comes into camp, good sound tents already put up, and bunks and mattresses and blankets ready for use, an excellent mess arrangement, that furnishes meals that could not be procured in the city for less than \$1 a day. There is, therefore, nothing to concern the State soldier as regards his well being, and all his time can be devoted to drill, military discipline, and the learning of his military duties. Notwithstanding the fact that every organization in the State Guard has been in camp before, except two recently organized, yet there are always recruits enough to make each camp tour practically a new one. Taken in this light, the tour of the 7th Regiment was eminently successful.

Thursday, June 27, opened hot and clear. Guard mounting in the morning was very good. Day guard duty was especially well performed throughout the entire week. It was noticed that sentinels walked in a soldierly and military manner on their posts, and that notwithstanding rain or heat. The night guard duty was well performed with the exception of challenging properly. But in all cases where mistakes were made it was through an overzealousness rather than the lack of zeal to learn thoroughly the duties of sentries on post. Men had evidently been instructed by their officers and needed but the camp tour to put in force their teachings. The one great fault to be found at guard mountings was invariably with the acting adjutant. A lieutenant was detailed to each company, and the wisdom of the detail was shown in the number of mistakes made by each acting adjutant. The practical experience gained by each, it is safe to say, was sufficient to insure each one in going through the ceremony correctly hereafter. The officers of the guard also were not well up in all their duties always, and the manner of taking arms at inspection and returning them was almost as varied as the number of guards. One officer delayed the guard mounting on Friday evening by appearing in white trousers instead of grey. The guard mounting had to be postponed until he could return to his tent and change the white for the grey. On Thursday morning the officer of the day was Capt. Lofferts; officers of the guard, Lieuts. Patterson and Nesbitt. Thursday evening, officer of the day, Capt. Lydecker; officers of the guard, Lieuts. Fiske and Mussinan. Friday morning, officer of the day, Capt. Allen; officers of the guard, Lieuts. Holland and McLean. Friday evening, officer of the day, Capt. Harper; officers of the guard, Lieuts. Kirkland and Gould. Saturday morning, officer of the day, Capt. Conover; officers of the guard, Lieuts. Duval and Underwood.

The grand guard mounted on Monday proved to be so successful an innovation and of so much of interest to all the regiment that on Wednesday night there were so many applications to be put on the guard for the following day, that volunteers were called for. Over half the regiment volunteered, and it was determined to send out a large detachment of 150 men, the next day and night in the mountains, to learn the duties of sentinels on outposts. Captain Dan. Nesbitt was detailed commander of the grand guard, and Lieutenants Merritt and Stelle, Lieutenants of the guard. Lieut. Colonel Smith was detailed as field officer of the day. Unfortunately for the operations, the rain appeared Thursday afternoon, and the expedition had to be abandoned. The value of the interest thus displayed can hardly be overestimated. Four times has this regiment been in camp at Peekskill, and each time has its duty been better done than the time before. The guard duty and drills had become monotonous, because they were all known and well learned. The tendency under such influence is therefore to occupy too much time with those movements that show well on parade, simply because there is nothing else to interest, though there may be still much to learn. But to learn well interest must be attached, and it is therefore the aim of the authorities to make the Service both interesting and profitable. But this is the age of brain, rather than brawn, and there is no military duty that will teach the soldier the true idea of individual responsibility so thoroughly as Grand guard duty. It is to be hoped that the efforts of the authorities will not cease, but be extended in this direction. The drill on Thursday was battalion skirmish, also on Friday morning. A number of mistakes were made at both, but as lieutenants had been placed in command of companies for instruction purposes, the captains having been excused, it was not to be wondered at. Still, the wrong idea of skirmish drill seemed to prevail. Thus it was noticed that the battalion reserves, although drawn up in company fronts, at command "Rally by company," attempted to rally—a movement obviously improper when the company is drawn in line. So also at command "Rally by fours," skirmishers would wait till they had fixed bayonets before moving from their places. Officers seemed more desirous of men keeping correct intervals, and a perfect alignment, than to inculcate the principles of individual responsibility.

Thursday afternoon Lieut. W. R. Hamilton lectured to the officers on "High explosives—their use and abuse," and illustrated his lecture by burning dynamite, then breaking open cartridges, and finally by exploding them by electricity. The object of the lecture was to familiarize the officers with the appearance and the proper use of compounds of nitro-glycerine in relation to riots, mobs, etc.

There was one feature of the Seventh's tour in camp that could not help but strike the military

visitor, and that was the uniform policing and neatness of quarters. Military courtesy also was strictly attended to by both officers and men, and if the other organizations of the Guard equal the Seventh in this particular, they will make great progress in their military duties while in camp. It is undoubtedly the best ever given in the history of the camp thus far.

Friday dawned clear and warm. About 10 o'clock Col. H. S. Hawkins, Commandant of Cadets at West Point, accompanied by Capt. Dorst, 4th Cav., and Lieut. Hardin, 7th Inf., rode into camp.

At 1 p.m. Governor Hill arrived by a special train. The regiment, under command of Col. Clarke, received him at the head of the road and escorted him to his tent on Luxury Row. The artillery detachment fired a salute in very good form. At 5.30 p.m. the troops formed for a review. The troops marched by in good order, keeping straight alignments. The salutes of the officers were very irregular, and but few saluted at the proper distance and proper time from the Governor. Immediately after the review the regiment under Lieut. Col. Smith formed three sides of a hollow square, the Governor and his staff occupying the fourth.

The crack regiment with its full dress trimmings, the Governor and his gorgeously attired staff, while back of them were many hundreds of beautiful women, the wives and sweethearts, mothers and sisters, of the boys of the gallant Seventh. When the square was formed, the colonel faced about towards the Governor, who, taking a few steps to the front and uncovering his head, thus spoke: "When the history of the State camp shall have been written there will be no incident more interesting and memorable than the one now occurring. For a quarter of a century there has been at the head of this noted regiment an honored citizen, a faithful officer and a true gentleman, known and respected by the whole Guard of the State. It is fitting that upon the eve of his retirement from the military service there should be some adequate recognition of his long and meritorious career, and a proper expression of the public estimation of his high character and his distinguished official services. It is needless for me to suggest that the history of Col. Clark is the history of the 7th Regiment itself, and both are indissolubly associated with the honor, fame and glory of the National Guard of the State. The Legislature at its recent session having the opinion, and echoing the wishes of the people of the State, passed a joint resolution expressing its desire that the Commander-in-Chief might confer upon the colonel of this regiment some additional evidence of the public regard in the shape of a promotion. I have adopted the unusual course of personally delivering this commission of Brevet Brigadier General in the National Guard of the State of New York, to the honored recipient, Col. Clark, in the presence of his brother officers, and of his beloved regiment, because I deemed the circumstances surrounding this promotion worthy of the impressive character of the ceremony, and in the belief that this public presentation 'in the field' might possibly add to the honor intended to be conferred." As the Governor finished speaking he stepped back, and Col. Smith called for three cheers for General Clark. They were given with a hearty and affectionate zeal, after which the regiment presented arms and retired. At dress parade was read the last of official work of Col. Clark, bidding the officers and members of the regiment an affectionate farewell.

The last night was spent in an exhibition of the feeling that has made the Seventh the regiment that it is—of brotherly and soldierly comradeship. Every company called at every other company's quarters, and gave three cheers for its officers. The next day opened unusually hot and close. Notwithstanding the heat, the regiment cleaned up the camp, leaving it in as good if not better condition than when it entered. The Long Branch, the boat with the 7th Regt., the 17th and 11th Separate Companies on board, touched at the Hook at 3 p.m., and Colonel Kopper surprised all by the celerity with which he marched his command to the camp. The Seventh were barely in camp to receive them when the head of the new column reached the guard tents. Taken all in all, the tour of the Seventh this year was very successful.

We shall give next week a full account of the tour of duty of the 7th Regiment and the provisional battalion accompanying it.

## THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

On July 1 the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Rifle Team shot their first match in England at the rifle range at Nunhead against a team from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London. The distance was 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots per man at each distance, 12 men on a side. The highest possible score was 1,200 points. The match was won by the American team by 54 points, their aggregate score being 1,015 points against 961 made by the Englishmen. The total scores at each range by the two teams were as follows:

	MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER MILITIA.		
	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.
Bumstead.....	33	33	33
Huddison.....	30	31	27
Sergeant Bull.....	28	31	27
Merrill.....	30	30	25
Bull.....	32	32	24
Farrow.....	31	27	26
Doyle.....	28	33	23
Hinman.....	30	27	26
Farnsworth.....	27	30	25
Edes.....	26	24	26
Johnston.....	31	30	19
Hussey.....	29	26	23
Totals.....	354	363	296

Aggregate for three ranges, 1,015.

## ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

	200 Yards.		
	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	
Gilbert.....	27	32	32
Rosenthal.....	24	29	30
Bateman.....	25	32	25
Brooking.....	27	24	24
Ware.....	25	31	29
Mundy.....	32	30	25
Gibson.....	26	29	25
Houser.....	24	31	25
Parker.....	27	29	17
Payne.....	23	24	24
Wood.....	30	30	30
Angel.....	25	29	24
Totals.....	315	341	303

Aggregate for three ranges, 961.

Serg. Doyle, of the American team, made a clean score at 500 yards. The highest aggregate individual score was made by Wood of the English team, with 90 points. Bumstead, of the American team, was next best, with 89 points. The Englishmen used the Martini-Henry rifle, with plain open sights. The Americans used the Springfield, with wind gauge sights. On July 2, a match with a team from the 1st Royal Berkshires was shot at Churn, which resulted in a second victory for the Massachusetts team. The conditions were the same as in the previous match. The score of the Massachusetts team was 1,064 points

against 972 made by the Berkshire regiment, being a lead of 92 points. Serg. Doyle again made a full score at 500 yards. The total scores of the Massachusetts team are given below:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.
Bumstead.....	33	33	33
Huddison.....	28	27	25
Sergeant Bull.....	31	31	27
Merrill.....	28	31	27
Bull.....	25	31	27
Farrow.....	31	31	24
Doyle.....	28	33	23
Hinman.....	29	32	23
Farnsworth.....	27	30	25
Edes.....	26	24	26
Johnston.....	31	30	19
Hussey.....	29	26	23
Totals.....	355	375	301

Aggregate for the three ranges, 1,031.

The third match took place on July 3 at Rainham, the opponents of the Massachusetts team this time being a team of 12 men from the London Rifle Brigade. The Massachusetts men won, by an aggregate score of 1,034 points out of a possible 1,200, against 1,007 made by the London men, a lead of 77 points. Lieut. Bumstead, of the American team, made a very fine score, it being 100 points, out of a possible 105. At the 500 yards range Lieut. Bumstead and Serg. Doyle each made full scores.

On July 4, at Sheepscot Range, Brighton, the fourth match was shot, resulting in another victory for the Massachusetts team, by 78 points, this time over the Sussex Volunteers. The conditions of all the matches were the same. The score of the Massachusetts men in the last match was 988 points; Sussex team, 910 points.

## CREEDMOOR.

The third match for the marksmen's badges was shot at Creedmoor July 4. The weather conditions were very bad, and a heavy rain in the afternoon delayed the shooting. The following were the winners:

	Regiment.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Tot.
A. Stein.....	7th	23	24	47
R. M. Dunn.....	7th	21	25	46
J. D. Foot.....	7th	22	23	45
H. T. Lockwood.....	7th	21	23	44
George Hall.....	23d	21	23	44
F. L. Holmes.....	23d	21	23	44
G. A. Lane.....	13th	20	23	43
W. A. Stokes.....	23d	21	22	43

## BANDS.

The Regimental Bands that paraded on Centennial Day have not, as yet, been paid, and the dispensers of music are on the anxious bench about it, but all the musicians except those who are enlisted will soon be paid for their services by the State.

## GENERAL CLARK'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

GEN. EMMONS CLARK has received the following letter:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
ALBANY, June 29, 1889.

Special Orders, No. 66.

Colonel Emmons Clark, of the 7th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., having served as colonel of that regiment for the continuous period of twenty-five years, is, upon his own request, and in pursuance of M. C. 47, hereby placed upon the retired list. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,  
Major General and Adjutant General.

## Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

This regiment will parade to day, July 6, 1889, for a tour of duty at Camp of Instruction, near Peekskill. Assembly at armory at 9 o'clock A. M. Commissioned officers will wear the prescribed full dress uniform, white helmets, overcoat in sling. Non-commissioned officers and privates will report in State service uniform, white standing collar, white helmets, white gloves, knapsacks with overcoat rolled thereon, haversacks with one day's rations, and canteens. Fatigue cap will be packed in knapsack. Band and field music will report in full dress uniform. Haversack will be allowed: To each commissioned officer, one small trunk; to each member of band, one valise; to each company, one chest. Each man will be held strictly responsible for his own rifle, which he must keep thoroughly clean and in perfect order, and when not in use must be kept in his own tent. The regimental armorer will provide the necessary articles for cleaning rifles, upon requisitions from company commanders. Captain S. E. Japha is detailed for officer of the day, and Lieut. Charles E. Kohlsberger as officer of the guard, July 6. The adjutant will detail a guard of two sergeants, three corporals and thirty privates to report to the officer of the day on the boat en route to camp. Schools of instruction are ordered at 1.30 p. m. each day, Sunday and Friday excepted, and the commissioned officers will report to the colonel and the non-commissioned officers to the lieutenant-colonel at that hour.

## Twelfth New York.—Col. T. H. Barber.

The several companies of this regiment are directed to parade in fatigue uniform, knapsacks, with overcoats rolled thereon, and one day's rations, for rifle practice at Creedmoor, as follows: Cos. B, C, F, G and K, on Thursday, July 11; Cos. A, D, E, H and I, on Friday, July 12. Assembly at the regimental armory at 6.45 o'clock, A. M. The colonel announces that as there will be no other days for general practice, all members of the regiment will be required to attend on the day designated for practice for their company.

The following non-commissioned officers have been reduced to the ranks: Q. M. Sergt. George W. Porter, Co. B; Sergt. Thomas J. Gunson, Co. H; Corpl. Joseph M. Hostwick, Co. G; (at their own request) Corpl. Frank A. Colwell, Co. C; (offense against company by-laws). The following enlisted men are dropped from the rolls: Removed from district, Albert Hayes, Co. F, and Jos. M. Hostwick, Co. G; deserted, William Walsh, Co. A, John H. Brink, John Bott, William Brook, William P. Pullis and Otto Pre-sprich, Co. B. Private John Wright, Co. H, dropped Dec. 24, 1888, having reported for duty, has been taken up on his company roll.

The action of the several companies in expelling the following enlisted men has received the approval of the colonel: Frank A. Colwell, Co. C; Edward Moran and Daniel Molloy, Co. H, and Thomas F. Day, Co. K.

## Second Battery.—Captain Wilson.

The quarters of the 2d Battery have been remodelled in the interior. Additional quarters have been erected for the commissioned officers, which will be handsomely furnished. The company's parlor and room for the non-commissioned officers will, when finished and decorated be one of the most complete in the city.

Lieut. Rogers, of the battery, has been assigned to duty



as lieutenant in Co. A, 1st Regt., Capt. Kennedy, during their camp tour.

The drills are continued during the warm weather to keep the men in trim. The roll of the company is full, and many applications are on file for admission. The battery will receive their new 3-in. rifles in the fall.

#### PENNSYLVANIA ENCAMPMENTS.

The 4th Regiment, of the 3d Brigade, N. G. P., go into camp at Slatington on July 6 for one week. Two of the companies are located in Allentown, which is the regimental headquarters. The encampment will be known as "Colonel T. H. Good Camp," in honor of the late Colonel Good, who during the war commanded the 47th Regiment, and who for many years was colonel of the 4th Regiment, Penn. N. G.

Sheridan Troop, 1st Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Governor's Troop and Batteries A, B and C, will encamp at Mt. Gretna from August 10 to 17, the week following the various regimental encampments of the 1st Brigade.

By orders of Major-General Commanding U. S. A., of July 3, 1889, the following named Regular troops will concentrate at Mt. Gretna, Pa., for summer instruction, in connection with Pennsylvania troops: The two troops of cavalry at Fort Myer, Va., and three light batteries, viz., Turnbull's, 3d Artillery; Cushing's, 4th Artillery, and Brinkley's, 5th Artillery. After termination of joint encampment the Regular troops will remain for further instruction—such as firing practice of field batteries, in open field, as well as behind cover, at known and unknown distances.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### TEXAS.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., June 25, 1889.

AFTER returning from the Galveston semi-centennial I cannot help venturing a few remarks about the Texas National Guard. So far as the instruction of this body is concerned, the encampment was a complete failure. This is partly to be attributed to the State law which provides that no public money shall be appropriated for the transportation of troops, except in cases of emergency. The consequence was that only those companies expecting to win a prize in the competition drill took part in the encampment, and their military knowledge was confined to the manual of arms and such other movements as pertain to prize drills.

It was surprising to a spectator to see how ignorant even the best companies, including their officers, were in the performance of guard duty. Nor did they profit much in the Galveston camp, as they did not mount guard together with the Regulars. One would see a sentinel on post resting upon his piece while a superior officer passed. The latter, either from ignorance or neglect, would not stop to inform the man that he must pay proper respects to all officers. The Brownsville Rifles, although the youngest organization on the ground, deserve special mention as being the most soldierly in bearing and the promptest in the performance of military duties. This was duly recognized by the presentation of a handsome silk banner.

It was rather trying to a regular soldier to comply with the order compelling him to salute all militia officers, because the salute was rarely ever recognized, and no militia man ever paid this compliment to a Regular officer.

That the sectional feeling has not quite died out in the South was shown when the Mexican band played "Yankee Doodle." At the first strains of the old melody some persons began a hissing, which was only partially subdued by the applause of others. When, a few days later, our 19th Infantry band entertained the audience with "Sherman's March," it seemed to us but a just retribution (some of the boys in blue are suspected of having joined in the hissing, which is easily explained, however, by the fact that this air means "double time" at parade.)

#### TEXAS.

#### CALIFORNIA.

THERE will be no Division encampment this summer, as at first thought. Regimental camps will be held instead. The 1st Inf., Col. John H. Dickinson, have decided to go into camp July 20. Santa Cruz has already, it is understood, made a most tempting proposition, but no definite action will be taken until other places have been heard from. On Friday, Aug. 2, the 3d Infantry will go into camp. No intimation has yet been given out about the place to be selected. The 2d Artillery, it is expected, will have a working camp for drill, discipline, and instruction. If the plans mature the command will make at least one day's march from some point on a railroad, so as to avoid too much visiting interruption. Several companies have had march outs and went into bivouac, engaging in target shooting and drills.

#### IOWA.

COMPANY H, formerly of the 31 Regt., I. N. G., was formally received into the 6th Regt. on the evening of June 19 with all the pomp that is customary upon such occasions in this time of peace and citizen soldiery. Co. H was some months ago transferred with its own consent from the 3d to the 6th Regt., in order that it might be nearer regimental headquarters. The company's career as a part of the Third was marked by a constant achievement of honors, as a band of earnest and loyal soldiers, and its addition to the Sixth is regarded as of more than ordinary importance to the new regiment.

At 8.30 Co. H left the armory and marched to the Goldie rink, where a large audience had assembled, and where Colonel Boutin, commander of the 6th Regt.; Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Cleland and Colonel J. F. Emory, of the Governor's staff; 1st Lieut. J. F. Peavey, aide-de camp of the 23d Brigade staff, and others of the Iowa military department awaited them.

Guard mount was held, with Capt. C. E. Frater as officer of the day, and Lieuts. J. A. Haley and J. W. Rudy senior and junior officers of the guard respectively. Lieut. Peavey acted as adjutant. The ceremony was well performed.

Following guard mount Col. Cleland made brief remarks. Dress parade followed.

A poem portraying an epoch in the history of the New York State militia, nicely recited, closed Mrs. Howe's effort. Following this came the inspection by Col. Boutin, which was very satisfactory. Mr. A. L. Hudson made a very interesting address. Among other things he said:

"While we feel locally a reasonable measure of pride in the fine appearance, the soldierly bearing and efficient training of our military company, we do not, I fear, fully realize the great importance of the National Guards for purposes of local and national defense. The majority of the grand army of veterans have responded to the long roll of sternity. Our standing Army has dwindled to a few small

posts, hardly sufficient to meet the emergencies of frontier service.

"I call attention to the existing dangers in our social and national relations only to show the need of a stronger power to stand behind the law. Under present conditions we cannot expect to realize this added power in any increase of our standing Army. We can only realize it in the increased efficiency of that civil army of which our Co. H is a worthy representative, and to this end we should as citizens direct our earnest efforts. At the present time we generously permit these unpaid soldiers, who may at any hour be called upon to protect our homes and property, to bear the greater portion of expense of their equipment. This should not be permitted, nor should they be required to seek assistance from private generosity. For the present there is no other way of meeting these expenses except by private contribution, and what is needed should be given freely and unsought, though this I need not say to the citizens of Sioux City; but in addition to this we should as citizens most earnestly seek, by unceasing agitation, by public petition and by personal influence, to bring to the attention of our servants at Washington the importance of taking a day off from the forging of political thunder and the distribution of spoils to make suitable provision for the equipment and training of that patriotic body of citizen-soldiers, our National Guards."

#### WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

PAR. 389, United States Army Regulations, having been amended to read: "Between reveille and retreat, sentinels will salute all officers by presenting arms," the Wisconsin National Guard will conform thereto.

Capt. Joseph Hale, 3d Inf., U. S. Army, has been detailed to attend the several encampments of the Wisconsin National Guard as ordered, "for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part" therein, and Lieut. Philip Reade, Inspector of Small Arms Practice for the Division of the Missouri, has been detailed to attend the June and August encampments "for the purpose of giving such instructions as may be desired of him." A prior engagement will prevent Lieut. Reade's attendance at the encampment of the 4th Battalion, but arrangements will be made for instruction in small arms practice to follow, as near as may be, the system and methods adopted by him.

The assurance of a most cordial and fraternal welcome is tendered to the officers above named, and the hope expressed that they may find their visits as pleasant to themselves as they are certain to be profitable to the Wisconsin National Guard.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

AFTER the close of the Military Examining Board's duty, June 26, Gen. Peach called a meeting of the battalion commanders of the 2d Brigade. The object was to listen to the reading of a series of points picked up by a representative of the 2d Brigade Staff at the last encampment of the 1st Brigade. The principal idea advanced was the annoyance experienced by the 1st Brigade from the avalanche of visitors that overran the field, and the suggestion was made that some action be taken by the 2d Brigade to remedy this trouble. All present agreed that visitors, as a rule, were a nuisance, and that it would be an excellent idea to limit the attendance of all non professional people to one day, say Friday, when the Governor is present. Col. Barcroft, while in favor of keeping the general public off the field most of the time during encampment, did not see how their visits could be avoided, and the matter was dropped.

#### VARIOUS.

The Euclid Light Infantry, of Cleveland, Ohio, Capt. F. B. H. Morgan, have decided to make an excursion to Put-in-Bay on July 20, and have chartered a steamer for the trip.

We have received the report of Brig.-Gen. W. S. Stryker, Adjutant General of New Jersey, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1888. The volume contains the reports of Col. S. M. Dickinson, A. A. Adj. Gen.; Brig.-Gen. J. Watts Kennerly, Insp. Gen.; Brig.-Gen. B. W. Spencer, Insp. of Rifle Practice; Brig. and Bvt. Maj. J. Gen. W. J. Sewell, 2d Brigade; Lieut.-Col. H. E. Hamilton, Insp. of the 1st Brigade; Lieut.-Col. D. B. Murphy, of the 2d Brigade, and others.

G. O. 6, June 7, 1889, announces that in accordance with army regulations just received sentinels hereafter will be instructed as follows: Between reveille and retreat sentinels will salute all officers by presenting arms. Mounted sentinels, armed with the sabre and with sabres drawn, will salute all officers by presenting sabre; if armed with the carbine only, they will, on the approach of an officer, take the position of advance carbine. In challenging and holding communications, they will take the position of advance carbine, raise pistol, or guard, according as they are armed with the carbine, pistol or sabre. The order also publishes several changes in the militia law, and acts and resolves relating to the militia. They are an act to establish a naval battalion to be attached to the volunteer militia; an act to provide armories for the Massachusetts volunteer militia, and an act to amend chapter 41 of the acts of the year 1887, entitled An Act Concerning the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In reference to the recent criticism on the 23d N. Y., in our account of the Decoration Day parade, the June number of *Ours*, which is devoted to the interests of the 23d, quotes our remarks, and adds: "To the indictment of the short step we plead 'guilty with extenuating circumstances.' That the natural step of the regiment is long and swiftness is an acknowledged fact, and if kind Providence will only move us up to the head of the brigade, we will have an opportunity to indulge in it to a measure that will satisfy even our friendly critic of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL; but it was just that long step that brought us into trouble by a continued butting into the command in front, involving a short step in order to keep the proper regimental distance."

An election for colonel of the 7th N. Y., vice Col. Clark, resigned, is ordered to take place on the evening of July 15. It is generally conceded that Capt. D. Appleton will be chosen.

G. O. No. 10, State of Rhode Island, A. G. O., May 28, publishes, in accordance with Executive Military Orders No. 1, the report of Col. Wm. H. Thornton, commanding Provisional Regt., R. I. M., upon the occasion of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of Gen. Washington, first President of the United States, at New York City, April 29, 30 and May 1, 1889.

The left wing of the 47th N. Y., under command of Major J. G. Edry, padded for first rifle practice at Creedmoor last week. The day was warm but a good one for shooting. Out of the 125 men present 92 qualified out of the second class and 55 out of the first. The number of marks-men so far this season is 92. Of the right wing of the regiment, consisting of Cos. D, F, G and I, which went to Creedmoor previously for first general practice, under command of Lieut. Col. F. Benson, 109 men qualified in the second class and 57 won the marksman's badge. The weather was very unfavorable for good scores and the shooting had to be discontinued early in the afternoon.

1st Lieut. Gilbert Lloyd, of Co. C, 14th N. Y., has been unanimously elected captain of the same company.

The bayonet squad of Co. A, 14th N. Y., will give an exhibition drill at the camp fire of Cameron No. 79 at West Brighton Casino some time in August.

Co. B, 47th N. Y., have elected 1st Lt. McVaine captain.

At a largely-attended meeting of the United Service Club at its rooms, on West 28th street, New York City, recently, the following members were elected Governors of the Club: Major-Gen. Edward L. Molineux, Major-Gen. J. W. Plume, Major-Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Lieut.-Col. Charles N. Swift, U. S. Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. Richard Loefer, 5th U. S. Art.; Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Capt. H. C. Aspinwall, 15th Regt., N. G.

S. N. Y.; Major Arthur Morris, U. S. A. (retired); Captain William J. Malchoff, 23d Regt., N. G., S. N. Y.; Capt. Joseph G. Ramsey, 5d U. S. Art., and Lieut. Gariand N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Art.

President Harrison has issued an order prohibiting the sale of liquor on the camp grounds of the District of Columbia National Guards at their coming annual encampment. The camp is to be established on the Government reservation at Fort Washington, on the Potomac River, about ten miles below the city. It was originally intended by the commander of the National Guards to permit the establishment of a "canteen," where light drinks might be sold, but a delegation from the Women's Christian Temperance Union called upon the President and entered protest, with the result above stated.

Capt. Wm. Pierce, while sitting in the club room of the Continental Guard Armory, New Orleans, July 1, shot himself through the head with a revolver, killing himself instantly. No cause is assigned for the act. Capt. Pierce lost a leg at the battle of Chickamauga, but continued in the Confederate service until the close of the war.

Co. D, Capt. B. S. Barnard, and Co. I, Capt. H. Aspinwall, of the 12th N. Y., will go to West Brighton, Staten Island, July 20, for a day in camp. The men will be instructed in guard duty, and patrol will be posted in the several roads in the vicinity of camp.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Ajax.—Major-Gen. O. O. Howard will be fifty-nine on Nov. 8 next. He retires for age Nov. 8, 1894.

Jersey.—General George B. McClellan died some time ago, but was not in the U. S. Army at the time of his death. He resigned Nov. 8, 1864.

Constant Reader.—The clerks in the A. G. O. at Division and Department headquarters are all enlisted men under a special act of Congress, and are styled "General Service Clerks."

Red Cross asks: Does clause 15, par. 8, art. 3, Regulations of 1889, revoke General Decision, Feb. 8, 1889, published in Circular 2, A. G. O., March 15, 1889, regarding the rank of acting hospital stewards? Ans.—No; the decision in Circular 2 governs.

P. S.—Write to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for a pamphlet giving full information as to qualifications, etc., necessary for enlistment in the Signal Corps. You write a good hand, and if you have some knowledge of telegraphy, and are of good character, we should say your chances are good, if there are any vacancies.

C., Allentown, Pa., asks: Is it correct to place the staff officers in the following order from the right: Surgeon (major), chaplain (captain), quartermaster (1st lieutenant), assistant surgeon (1st lieutenant), and the inspector of rifle practice (1st lieutenant), the latter one yard from the adjutant, or in the order usually placed in roster? Ans.—On parades and reviews staff officers take position from right to left, according to their personal rank.

2. In street or other parades is it not customary for the medical staff, or part of same, to march in the rear of the column? Ans.—No; unless in immediate charge of the ambulance corps.

H. M., 24th Sep. Co., asks: In coming to a right shoulder from a support in count one the piece is brought to the front and centre of the body, the left hand grasping at lower band, now is the right hand dropped to the toe of the stock in this motion as in coming from a carry to a right shoulder, or is it a part of count two and carried to the toe of the stock at the same time the piece is carried to the right shoulder? Ans.—The right hand embraces the butt at the command two.

H. P. B. says: What is the custom in the Regular Service on this point of tactics—Guard Mount of Infantry. On the subject of positions of officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard, "senior officer, commander of guard and chief of the 1st platoon, etc.," does the adjutant do this from his position, 12 yds. in front of the guard, or does he go to each man in order of rank and inform him what position to take? Ans.—The latter course is the correct one. The tactics are silent as to how it shall be done, but this is the custom throughout the Regular Army.

Pelican.—In answer to your question as to Colonel F. D. Grant's right to wear uniform of highest grade upon occasions of ceremony, he is reported in *Army Register* of 1875, under head of "Brevet Commissions and Volunteer Service," as "Lieutenant Colonel A. D. C." Sec. 1238, it is, says: "All officers who have served during the Rebellion as volunteers in the Army of the U. S. shall be entitled to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held, by brevet or other commissions, in the volunteer service." As Col. Grant's service did not commence until after the war, this does not apply to him.

W. I. asks: Organizations (armed) usually request of the Governors of States permission to pass through or enter. Is this a general law or is it only custom? Ans.—There is no general law on the subject. It is custom only, but a custom resting on the sternest necessity. Any foreign armed body entering, uninvited, the limits of a State of the Union would constitute a riot, which it would be the duty of the executive to suppress by the arrest, if necessary, of every member of that body as a rioter. In Europe such an entry would be an act of war, and war would probably be the consequence. The consent of the executive assures a kindly reception, however, and hence the necessity of obtaining such consent, and the origin of the custom of applying for it.

W. A. J. asks: 1. Will you please explain p. 233, giving the exact movements, when made, etc., of each man in the first two fours (single rank)? Ans.—At the word march, the right file of the leading set of fours moves forward, followed in succession by the files on the left, each of the latter making a half-face to the right before stepping off; when the left file of the leading set is about to commence to oblique, the right file of the second set moves to the front, and so on to the rear of the column, the keeping closed to facing distance as nearly as possible. The guides precede and follow the leading and rear files at facing distance.

2. The same as to p. 234? Ans.—At the word march, the leading file of the first set moves forward three yards and halts; the other files of the first set oblique to the left, and place themselves successively on the left of the leading file; the other sets move to the front, and the rear file or files of each set begin to oblique when its leading file is three yards from the preceding set, and successively form, as explained for the first, the leading file of each halting at the proper distance from the same file of the set in front. The guides precede and follow the left file at their proper distance.

MR. CLARK MERCHANT, senior member of the firm of Merchant and Co., has just returned from a three months' visit abroad, during which time he combined pleasure with business, giving special attention to the improvement of the guaranteed brand imported by his house.

THE French Minister of War has decided to create a corps of cyclist messengers to be attached to the infantry. The officers are to ride tricycles constructed to carry a small case for plans and papers, a cartridge box, a rifle and some food. The soldiers are to ride on tandem bicycles, or on ordinary machines.



## ORDNANCE NOTES.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy has decided to accept the Thurlow steel cast gun, and as soon as it comes formally into the possession of the Government it will be subjected to continuous trials for endurance.

One of the results of the recent deliberations of the Ordnance and Fortification Board was a decision to build a 10-inch wire wound gun for experimental purposes. Their recommendation has been approved, and the Ordnance Department this week advertised for proposals for furnishing the necessary castings and forgings. The work of fabrication will be performed at the Watervliet Arsenal. The Ordnance Department of the Army has also issued advertisements for 100 7-in. and 50 11-in. steel shells.

The Hotchkiss Ordnance Company have sent to the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground for proof three of the 3 pounder rapid firing guns, and also one 6-pounder. These are the first guns of their description ever manufactured in the country. The bureau has a contract with the Hotchkiss Company to supply the Government with about ninety of this class of guns. The 10-inch gun which has been used at the Naval Proving Ground has come fully up to expectation. The gun has been fired a number of times with most gratifying results. The weight of the shell used in the standard test is 500 pounds, and to propel this missile the regulation charge of 250 pounds was used. This produced a muzzle velocity of 2,010 cubic feet per second, with a pressure not exceeding 15 tons. The gun is now in position for the test of the Clark defective armor. In this test the powder charge on account of the reduced distance, the shell, while weighing 500 pounds, will only be propelled by 123 pounds of powder, which will give a velocity of 1,480 cubic feet. This velocity will be sufficient to perforate 13 inches of steel armor placed vertically to the line of fire. Charges of powder from 100 pounds up to 250 pounds, the limit, have been fired from the 10 inch gun. This was done for the purpose of developing a powder sufficiently durable for guns of this and larger calibre. For this class of guns the powder is not supposed to be as quick burning as that for the 6-inch and 8-inch guns. With all the experiments the gun has fulfilled all the expectations of the Navy Department. The Bethlehem Steel Works have informed the Navy Department that one of the tubes for the 8-inch gun is now on its way to the Washington Gun Foundry, and that three ingots have been selected which will be put into shape as rapidly as possible. The great trouble in supplying the forgings for the 8-inch and 10-inch guns which was experienced by the contractors is not believed to be at an end. As soon as the work is fairly started up, which is now being done as rapidly as possible, the forgings for these large guns will be forwarded to the Washington Gun Foundry as rapidly as they can be handled. Nothing has been done in regard to the report of the board on the open hearth steel gun which was tried at the Proving Ground about three months ago. All the papers in the case are now before Secretary Tracy, and his decision in the matter is anxiously awaited by the contractors of the gun and others interested.

Following is a report of the firing test of the 8 in. Pneumatic Gun Carriage at Annapolis with 125 lbs. of powder and 250 lb. shots (26 full charges):

Date.	Air.	Recoil.	Remarks.
March 16.	600 lbs.	185"	Private test.
" "	610 "	185"	" "
April 2.	500 "	204"	" "
" 5.	400 "	213"	" "
" 8.	300 "	227"	" "
June 6.	300 "	24 "	" "
" 10. (4 shots, 330 "	"	238"	Official.
" 10.	"	"	Piston of gun broke.
" 11. (3 shots.) "	"	234"	Official test.
" 11.	"	"	14" elevation.
" 11.	"	238"	Official test.
" 12. (10 shots) "	"	"	" "

The Russian Army is to be supplied with a new rifle of smaller calibre than that now in use. It is an ordinary breechloader—not a repeater or magazine rifle. It carries 600 ft., the bullet penetrating at that distance three 1 in. boards placed 2 ft. apart. The bullets will be lighter than those heretofore employed, and the number of cartridges carried by each soldier will be in consequence increased. The powder to be used in these rifles is of a special kind, and gives additional velocity.

It is reported that 25,000 Lebel rifles, manufactured for the French Government two years ago, are said to be defective, and an inquiry is now being made as to the condition of those served out to the soldiers since that time.

The United Services Gazette says: "It has been decided to retain for the present for the navy the Nordenfeldt and Gatling guns now in use. Orders have, however, been given for the manufacture of five of the latest pattern Maxim machine guns to take the Martini-Henry cartridge, and these are as soon as possible to be mounted and tried on board ship. Should the result be such as to convince the naval experts that the new guns may be adopted without any fear of breakdown, it is contemplated by the authorities at Whitehall to order some 250 of these automatic machine guns, which it is hoped will eventually supersede all others now in use in the navy. It is expected that the cartridges for the larger order and subsequent ones will be of the same calibre as the new rifle."

The Government of Victoria, in view of the increasing necessity of effectually completing the defence of their seaboard against the attacks of hostile cruisers, have decided to strengthen their forts by the addition of a dynamite gun which they have ordered from the Zalski Dynamite Gun Company, of New York. The gun will be of similar pattern to those which have been made for the Italian Government, and if possible of a less length. It will be capable of throwing shells containing 200 lb., 500 lb., and 800 lb. respectively of dynamite, blasting gelatine, or other powerful explosive, to a distance of two miles, and with such accuracy as to make the

neighborhood of the harbor, for a radius of two miles, untenable to any cruiser. It is probable that the gun will be sent via England, and will be tried at Shoeburyness before leaving for Australia. The manufacture of shells with new and violent explosives has advanced with such rapid strides that interesting trials may be expected with the new gun. —U. S. Gazette.

## CONTEMPT OF COURT.

A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER FINED FIFTY POUNDS AND COSTS AND NARROWLY ESCAPES IMPRISONMENT.

From an English paper we copy the report of *habeas corpus* proceedings in which an officer of the British Navy has become involved. It will interest our officers, as the English law of *habeas corpus* is substantially the same as ours, though the proceedings under it differ somewhat.

In the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, to-day, Mr. Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice Mathew were occupied for a considerable time in dealing with a writ of attachment against Capt. Woodward for contempt of court in not making a return to a writ of *habeas corpus*. The proceedings arose out of the treatment by the captain of a man named Thompson, who had been wrongly sentenced, and afterwards detained by him in custody as an alleged deserter, when it was a case of mistaken identity.

Mr. Staveley Hill, Q. C., who appeared on behalf of Capt. Woodward, made a very humble apology on behalf of his client for not answering the writ of *habeas corpus*, explaining at the same time that he was acting under the instructions of a superior officer with reference to Thompson. He assured the court that nothing was further from Capt. Woodward's intention than to commit a contempt of court in acting as he had done.

Mr. Lewis Edmunds, who appeared on behalf of Thompson, assured their lordships that Thompson's friends were not actuated by vindictive feelings in this matter, but there were so many extraordinary circumstances and so many grave public scandals connected with his treatment that—

Mr. Justice Manisty—Before you go into that I should point out to you that we are not dealing with the writ of *habeas corpus*, but the attachment for alleged contempt.

Mr. Edmunds—I understand Capt. Woodward was to appear to answer interrogatories.

Mr. Justice Manisty—No; the attachment against Capt. Woodward is for contempt of court.

Mr. Justice Mathew—We have nothing to do with proceedings which Thompson might choose to take against Capt. Woodward. We have to decide with reference to the alleged contempt of court.

After some further argument a return was read in which Capt. Woodward explained his conduct, and Mr. Staveley Hill again urged that the captain had not been wilfully guilty of contempt of court. With reference to Thompson's arrest in mistake for a deserter named Floyd, he contended that the two were sufficiently alike to account for the mistake.

Mr. Justice Mathew—We should like to know how it is Capt. Woodward wholly disregarded the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Staveley Hill—I hope your lordship will not say that he "wholly disregarded" it. He came up to the court under the impression that if he produced the man that was sufficient. If there was a mistake, I should be held liable.

Mr. Justice Mathew—We did not understand that Capt. Woodward was here on that occasion. As a matter of fact was he here on the 6th of June?

Mr. Staveley Hill—Yes, he was. I saw and spoke to him in court.

Mr. Justice Manisty—We understood he was not here and had kept the writ.

Mr. Staveley Hill—He found on his way up in the train that the writ had unfortunately been left behind. Nothing was further from his thoughts than to commit contempt of court.

Mr. Justice Manisty decided with reference to the alleged contempt that Mr. Edmunds had no *locus standi*, but said they would hear him afterwards with reference to the writ of *habeas corpus*, if he wished to make an application.

Mr. Edmunds urged that Capt. Woodward should be interrogated with regard to the alleged contempt.

Mr. Justice Manisty—No, you are mixing up two distinct things. The writ of *habeas corpus* is one thing and the contempt is another.

After some further argument, Mr. Justice Manisty gave his decision with regard to the alleged contempt. Thompson, he said, had been in Capt. Woodward's custody on the charge of being a deserter from a ship from November last. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued in order that he might be brought to this court to see whether he was in legal custody. The writ was issued on June 3, according to an application made on May 24. It appeared that on Feb. 6 Thompson was arrested and sentenced by Capt. Woodward to ninety days' imprisonment with hard labor as a deserter, and according to the affidavits he was not allowed to communicate with his friends. The ninety days expired last May, yet Thompson still continued on the ship and was treated as having been enlisted in the navy. He insisted that he never was a deserter, but nevertheless was detained. Afterwards proceedings were taken on his behalf. On May 13 Capt. Woodward was satisfied that he was not a deserter, but still kept him in custody on the ship from May 13 to May 24. With that their lordships had now nothing to do. On May 24 an application was successfully made at this court for Thompson to be brought up there, to see whether he was being illegally detained. Although Capt. Woodward had ascertained that he was not a deserter, he was sent in custody to Derby. Capt. Woodward said he was acting under the orders of his superior officer, but no superior officer could order the law to be broken. Thompson was afterwards discharged at Derby, but was re-arrested and brought up to this court under detention. If that were done under orders of a superior officer, they (their lordships) could not help that; they could only deal with Capt. Woodward. It was true that a very humble apology had been made for the mistake which had been made, but to bring a man to the court in custody, such a thing had never occurred before.

Capt. Woodward—May I explain?

Mr. Justice Manisty—It was all illegal. He was under arrest from the time he left Derby, until he came into this court. The question is whether or

not you have not, under all these circumstances, committed contempt of court. To my mind it is a very grievous and serious contempt. The whole case is from beginning to end a sad and deplorable one, and I think that a more clear case of contempt was never committed. We cannot pass it over. These writs are sacred and must be obeyed. You are liable to fine and imprisonment. We think it is not a case for imprisonment, but we must inflict a fine of £50.

Capt. Woodward—I can assure your lordships I never intended to commit contempt of court.

Mr. Justice Manisty—We accept your apology. Probably had it not been for that you would have got imprisonment.

Mr. Edmunds then, dealing with the question of *habeas corpus*, asked that Capt. Woodward should be allowed to answer interrogatories, but their lordships decided with regard to it that Capt. Woodward should pay the cost of the proceedings, including those of the former occasions.

## DO MEN FEAR DEATH?

Who said that men fear death? Who concocted that fable for old wives? He should have stood that night with Philip in the midst of a host of 125,000 men in the full flush and vigor of life, calmly and deliberately making ready at dawn to receive death in its most horrid form at one another's hands. It is in vain that Religion invests the tomb with terror, and Philosophy, shuddering, averts her face; the nations turn from these gloomy teachers to storm its portals in exultant hosts, battering them wide enough for thousands to charge through abreast. The heroic instinct of humanity with its high contempt of death is wiser and truer, never let us doubt, than superstitious or philosophic doubts. It testifies to a conviction, deeper than reason, that man is greater than his seeming self: to an underlying consciousness that his mortal life is but an accident of his real existence, the fashion of a day, to be lightly worn and gaily doffed at duty's call.

What a pity it truly is that the tonic air of battlefields—the air that Philip breathed that night before Antietam—cannot be gathered up and preserved as a precious elixir to reinvigorate the atmosphere in times of peace when men grow faint of heart and cowardly and quake at thought of death.—From "An Echo of Antietam," by Edward Bellamy in the *July Century*.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

QUEEN CHRISTINA ascended 1,000 feet in an army balloon at Madrid, June 23. It was her first ascent. The balloon was christened "Maria Christina."

CAPTAIN ZALINSKI read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution, London, recently, on his torpedo-throwers and methods of using them.

JUNE 18 was the 74th anniversary of Waterloo. The number of the surviving officers, as far as it is known, who took part in the famous battle has now been reduced to four.

THE series of accidents incidental to the Russian naval manoeuvres commenced by the *General Admiral* taking the ground on a shoal in Cronstadt harbor. No serious damage was done.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by the British Admiralty to inquire into the best means for the employment of the Naval Volunteers in circumstances of war or of national emergency.

At a recent test of search lights for the purpose of discovering an approaching enemy dressed in uniforms of various colors, it was found that the red uniforms were very distinct, blue being the least conspicuous.

THE North China Daily News notices that the shape of the Chinese nautical flag is now altered. Instead of being triangular it is square. The men-of-war were the first to use the new flag, and now the merchant steamers have it.

GEN. WOLSELEY, in an address which he delivered at Blackheath last week, said that the British nation must consider the fact that an invasion of England could not last over a fortnight, and that volunteers should be equipped in accordance with this view.

THE German General Staff was to make its annual journey in the middle of June, its destination being the basin of the Danube in Suabia. It is led by its head, Count Waldersee, and it is said that Major-General von Standt, Chief of the General Staff of the Bavarian Army, will also be of the party.

WHILE casually watching the inspection of a certain volunteer corps in Hyde Park last Saturday we were much struck by the evident want of unanimity in the minds of the major and his horse. Fortunately they hung together, though probably the horse felt the effect of the operation in his mouth. Finally, when the time came for the gallant major to go through the manual and firing exercise, he deemed it best to dismount, and proceeded, after a severe tussle with his horse, who objected to having a sword waved over his head, to salute the inspecting officer on foot. The result of a certain communication was that the said major had to return his sword and remount. Fortunately no fatal accident occurred to mar the effect of the proceedings; but should not mounted officers be required to ride properly? One would have imagined that such a qualification should be a *sine qua non*.—*Horse Guards Gazette*.

## GERMAN FIELD ARTILLERY MANUAL.

THE new Infantry Regulations for the German Army have soon been followed by the issue of a Field Artillery Manual. In this, the old forms of drill have been discarded in as thorough a manner as with the infantry, and a work has been prepared which, in virtue of its modern teachings, can well be looked upon as a contemporary of the Infantry Manual. As early as the winter of 1887-88, the general inspection of Field Artillery caused a Commission to sit in Berlin, to work out a scheme for new Regulations for the Field Artillery. After the artillery had used these for a whole year, as a basis for its training, and reports had been made upon them, a fresh Commission was assembled a few months ago for their amendment and completion. The result of their labors lies before us. It is recognized in good time how inefficient the Regulations were, and the



necessity that existed for modifying them in accordance with modern ideas. "In war, simplicity alone insures success." It is, then, a question of learning and applying a few simple formations. "All show tricks are prohibited." This seems to be the spirit of the book from first to last. The entire contents tend to show the desire for simplicity, the result of practical experience; and according to the very old but true saying, "Everything superfluous comes from the devil," only those things are retained which are absolutely indispensable. Many of the exercises in the old book have been cut out, and it is now possible to spend more time on what is really necessary, especially on technical training. The manifold and groundless distinctions between horse and field artillery have as far as possible been laid aside, to the great advantage of both branches, thereby tending to assimilate the two elements which differ so little and are so intimately con-

nected. The style of the new Regulations is terse and comprehensive, and the system of headings is logical.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

(From the Scientific American.)

#### AMERICAN AND ITALIAN WAR SHIPS.

No person in the United States having been found with ability sufficient to design and draw plans for fast and powerful war ships, the late Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Whitney, bought some plans of an Englishman, and for them paid a large sum.

These were substantial duplicates of the plans of a ship previously built in England, and on the lines so obtained the American cruiser *Charleston* has been built. In the meantime, and in fact in less time than it took our authorities toicker for old drawings and copy a built ship, the Italian Govern-

ment ordered and has completed the construction of a new cruiser, on new plans, and the new vessel, although smaller than the *Charleston*, is superior in speed and power of armament. In fact, the velocity of the *Piemonte* surpasses our much bragged-of torpedo-boat *Vesuvius*. The latter made 21½ knots per hour; the *Piemonte*, 22.03 knots. The *Charleston*, 3,700 tons, it is hoped may reach 19 knots, but probably will not.

The much-vaunted prowess of our *Vesuvius* in being able, by her superior speed, to choose her position and destroy the strongest enemy at her leisure is knocked on the head. The new Italian ship can do this little job, not the American. Every one of the new ships built and those now being built by our Government can be outsailed and probably overcome if attacked singly or in pairs by the *Piemonte*. It is humiliating to confess, but it must be admitted, the United States Government is at the

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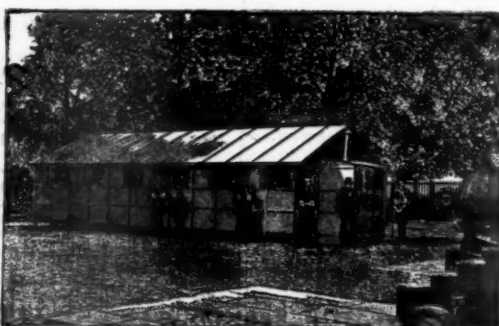
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#### THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAGS.

A MANUSCRIPT written by an officer on board the privateer *Cumberland*, Capt. John Manly, early in 1779, says, alluding to the flag, in particular, of that vessel: "At this time we had no national colors, and every ship had the right, or took it, to wear what kind of fancy flag the captain pleased." The diary of a surgeon of the British forces in Charleston harbor, under date 1780, April 3, says: "In the evening I walked across James Island to the mouth of Wappoo Creek, in Ashley River, saw the American thirteen striped flag displayed on the works opposite the shore redoubts commanded by Major Macklethoth, and two other flags displayed in their new works opposite our forces on Charleston Creek—while there they cannonaded our working party on the Neck. Their great battery fronting Charleston

harbor had the American flag of thirteen stripes displayed. This, up to this day, had been a blue flag with white field and thirteen stars. The other flag never hoisted until to-day. The flag hoisted on the evacuation of the city was for a long time preserved in the American Museum at New York, and was destroyed when that building was burned."

#### THE FUTURE OF STEAMBOATING.

From a profusely illustrated article in the *July Century* by Charles Barnard we quote the following: "It is not easy to predict what is to be the future of this great boating interest. We have over twenty thousand miles of steam navigation, we have original and enterprising boat-builders, and an enormous travelling public. We have had in the past a phenomenal fleet of steamboats, particularly on our Western rivers, and yet the business has been greatly depressed, and there are fewer boats afloat to-day than twenty years ago. Moreover—and this is the most serious matter of all—our canals are being abandoned year by year. While Europe

spends millions on canals and waterways, while France is trying to make every little stream navigable, and England is trying to turn her interior cities into seaports, we permit our canals to fill up or foolishly give them away to impetuous railroad corporations for roadbeds. Is it wise? Are we safe in trusting all our freight business to railroad corporations? To-day we can, if the need come, send gunboats inland from the Delaware to New York Bay. If we permit the railroads to destroy the business of the canal between our shipyards and our navy-yards, we may be sure that in every European War Office the fact of our folly is carefully noted for future reference. Once Great Britain fought a great battle to destroy the water route that connects the port of New York with the back door of New England. Saratoga was fought to destroy a vital water route. Fortunately, the English generals who planned in London thus to cut the country in two failed, and yet to-day we are abandoning our canals and see our great internal steam navigation system decay without a thought of the consequences."

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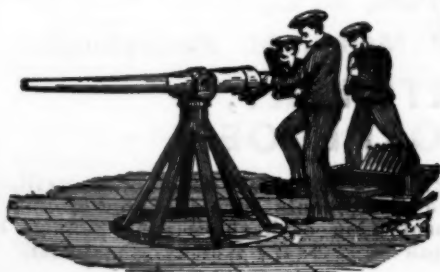
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## WANTS TO BE A SOLDIER.

The appointment branch of the Adjutant General's office, which is usually able and always willing to answer questions—and there are many curious and puzzling ones—from aspirants for commissions in the Army, has been compelled to allow the following letter, addressed to the President by a citizen of Texas, to go unanswered, until Jack Bunsby can be heard from on the concluding paragraph:

I want to ask a few questions. I will first explain. I have always from a boy wanted to be a soldier, but listened to my relatives and friends, went on the way they said was the happiest life of all—that was of the farmers; but this did not satisfy me, and since I have become dissatisfied about it. I started out at the age of 25 years to try to get education enough to join the Army by the time I was 28, but did not quite get it. Of course, after I passed 28 then the only chance is the Congress or President of the U. S. for appointment to an officer's commission in the Army of the U. S. I am now 31 years of age and I now want to go until I complete a course of engineering (since my only hope is by an appointment); I want to procure a good education if it takes until I am 35 years old; of course there is other professions that are honorable that I could follow through life but I had much rather be a soldier; now what I want you to explain is this when a man comes up at the age that I just mentioned and is qualified to enter the Army. Knowing that you know how he has to get in, is the chances for or against him, if the chances is for a man in such case as are they much against him, and if they are, how?

On the second occasion alluded to I was traveling by stage coach through a Highland district of Scotland with my father—a clergyman, by-the-way—and managed temporarily to escape from his immediate paternal supervision. Having done so, I found myself in contiguity with two cattle drovers, whose conversation amounted virtually to the following:

"Eh, Doual, and hoo are ye?" "Weel."  
"That's guid." "No sae guid eyther."  
"Hoo's that?" "I marrit a bad wife."  
"That's bad." "No sae bad eyther."  
"Hoo's that?" "She had a wheen o' sheep."  
"No sae bad that." "Ay, but they had the rot."  
"That's bad." "No sae bad eyther."  
"Hoo's that?" "I set them and bought a hoose."  
"That's guid." "No sae guid eyther."  
"Hoo's that?" "The hoose was burnt."  
"That's bad." "No sae bad eyther."  
"Hoo's that?" "She was in it."—From Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for July.

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## MARRIED.

JACQUES—KINSLEY.—In Boston, Mass., June 20, by the Rev. Dr. Lambert, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Chamber of Lowell, Mass., WILLIAM HENRY JACQUES, of Bethlehem, Pa., to ELIZABETH HALE KINSLEY, of Dover, N. H.

DAHLGREN—DREXEL.—In St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, June 29, JOHN V. DAHLGREN, son of the late Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, U. S. Navy, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Joseph W. Drexel.

PENNEY—WALKER.—At Chicago, Ill., June 29, Captain CHARLES G. PENNEY, 6th Infantry, to Miss IDA WALKER, of Buffalo, N. Y.

TURNER—ROOT.—At Coldwater, Mich., June 26, Medical Director T. J. TURNER, U. S. Navy, to Miss FLORA ROOT.

## DIED.

BUEHLER.—At Harrisburg, Pa., June 21, HENRIETTA RUHAMMA, widow of the late William Buehler, and mother of Chief Engineer William G. Buehler, U. S. Navy.

FERNALD.—At Elliot, N. H., June 17, Dr. F. C. Fernald, son of Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, U. S. Navy.

JORDAN.—At Brown's Lake, Wis., June 16, EDWIN T. JORDAN, brother of Lieut. Colonel W. H. Jordan, 19th U. S. Infantry, and uncle of the wife of Lieut. H. F. Kendall, 5th U. S. Cavalry.

REED.—At New York City, June 28, JOHN REED, formerly Acting Second Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy.

TEMPLE.—At Washington, D. C., June 29, of paralysis, Mrs. CATLYNA T. TEMPLE, wife of Rear Admiral W. G. Temple, U. S. Navy, and daughter of General Totten, U. S. Army.

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[HUNTER MCGUIRE, M. D., LL.D., late Professor of Surgery, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond.]

"BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, Spring No. 2, as an ALKALINE DIURETIC, is invaluable. In URIC ACID GRAVEL, and, indeed, in diseases generally dependent upon a URIC ACID DIATHESIS, it is a remedy of extraordinary potency. I have prescribed it in cases of RHEUMATIC GOUT, which had resisted the ordinary remedies, with wonderfully good results. I have used it also in my own case, being a great sufferer from this malady, and have derived more benefit from it than from any other remedy. It has very marked adaptation in Diseases of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS. In that condition especially known as NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, frequently caused by over-mental labor, and in those cases also where there is excess of ACID in the process of nutrition it will be found highly efficacious."

[Dr. WM. B. TOWLES, Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia.]

"Buffalo Lithia Springs, No. 2, belongs to the ALKALINE, or, perhaps, to the ALKALINE-SALINE Class, for it has proved far more efficacious in many disease conditions than any of the simple ALKALINE waters. I feel no hesitancy whatever in saying that in GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, RHEUMATISM, STONE in the BLADDER, and in all Diseases of URIC ACID DIATHESIS I know of no remedy at all comparable to it. Its effects are marked in causing a disappearance of ALBUMEN from the urine. In a single case of BRIGHT'S DISEASE of the KIDNEYS I witnessed decided beneficial results from its use, and from its action in this case I should have great confidence in it as a remedy in certain stages of this disease. In DYSPEPSIA, especially that form of it in which there is an excessive production of ACID during the process of nutrition, and in CHRONIC MALARIAL POISONING, etc., I have found it highly efficacious."

[Dr. ROBERT BATTEY, of Georgia, SUGGESTER OF BATTEY'S OPERATION.]

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[Dr. HARVEY L. BYRD, of Baltimore, President and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Baltimore Medical College, formerly Professor of Practical Medicine, etc.]

"I have witnessed the best results from the action of the Buffalo Lithia Water, Spring No. 2, in CHRONIC GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, and STONE in the BLADDER, and I do not hesitate to express the opinion that in all diseases depending upon or having their origin in URIC ACID DIATHESIS, it is unsurpassed, if, indeed, it is equalled by any water thus far known to the profession."

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[Dr. ALGERNON S. GARNETT, Surgeon (retired) U. S. Navy, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.]

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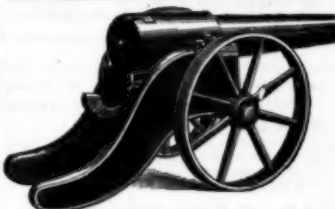
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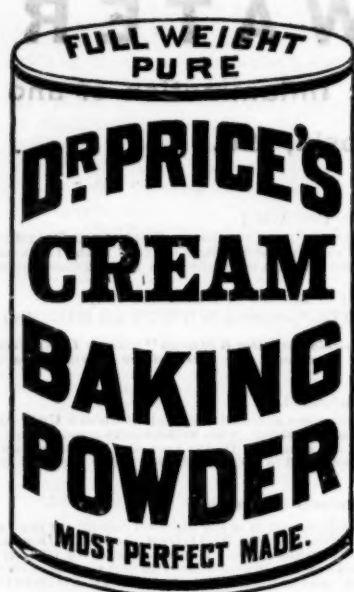
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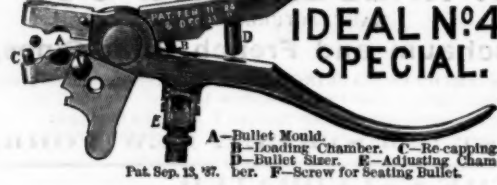
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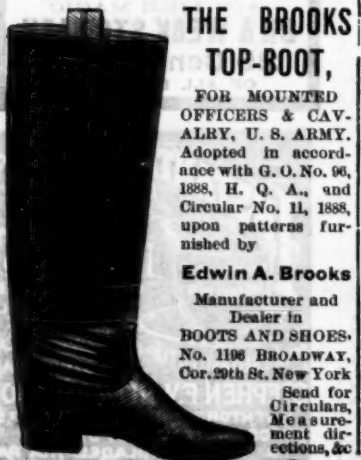
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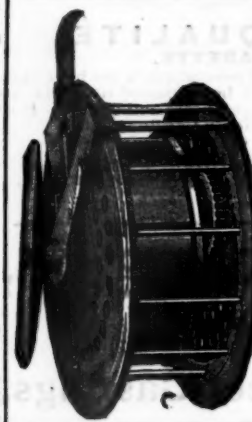
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